The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,819.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

- First insertion .... 3 As. per line.
- Second Ditto .... 4½ ,, ,,
- Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,

* In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 17th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton VIA the CANAL, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th December 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tutton, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

- To Suez .... £ 36
- Port Said 38
- Liverpool 50

} Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay on or about the 21st December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-19 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on SUNDAY, the 18th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

SHIP DUNCAIRN, Captain James Finlay, has arrived from Calcutta, CONSIGNEES of the said VESSEL are requested TO PAY the FREIGHT to the undersigned and to TAKE an IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and are further requested that Capt. Finlay will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Bales and Dockras of Cotton, Bundles of Gunny Bags and Hemp Rope at Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th day of December 1870, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee in Re Rahagoo Jairaz and others, Insolvents—

- 102 Bales of Cotton
- 83 Dockras of Cotton
- 74 Bundles Hemp Rope
- 120 Bundles Gunny Bags

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1870.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

- 5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lb.
- 7 ditto ditto 6 lb.
- 10 ditto Grey T Cloth, 7 lb.
- 1 ditto ditto Madapollams, 3 lb.
- 1 ditto ditto Shirtings, 12 lb.
- 2 Cases Coloured Flannel.
- 1 ditto T Red Mull.
- 5 Bales Green, Yellow, and Scarlet Woollen Cloth.
- 1 Lathe with Tools.

On account of Hemraz Heerjee—

G in diamond B on side—79 and 108—2 Cases Striped Nets.

MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, 3 Marine Street, an invoice of good Jewellery comprising ;—Lockets in great variety, Rings of all description, Keys for Watches, Seals, Pencil Cases, Buttons, Tooth Picks, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above are invoiced direct from London and the gold is described as of 15 to 18 carats, quite fine enough to ensure solidity and durability, without deteriorating from the appearance of the virgin metal. This will be a most agreeable opportunity for those who remembering the approach of the Christmas and New Year seasons, desire to commemorate the occasion with wives or sweet-hearts, sisters or brothers, and friends.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(Via the Suez Canal.)

THE s. s. ARABIA will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 18th instant.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Ship Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. TAGUS, Captain Grey, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Delivery Orders will countersigned by

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent s. s. Tagus.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—MESSAGES for ENGLAND are now being sent via ITALY and SWITZERLAND as the quickest and safest Route.

Average time occupied between Malta and London, 10 hours.

GEO. B. STACEY, General Superintendent.

NOTICE to RATE-PAYERS.—Orders have been issued to ENFORCE PAYMENT, by DISTRAINT, of all Municipal Bills remaining UNPAID on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th December 1870.

A. T. CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

THE PATENT PORTABLE GYMNASIUM, with TRAPEZE and SWING, now available. Price complete .... Rs. 30 0

This Gymnasium supplies a want which has long been felt by those interested in physical education ; persons of both sexes may use it, and all who follow sedentary occupations will derive great benefit from its use.

NEW PORTABLE HORIZONTAL BAR .... Rs. 30 0

REILLY'S IMPROVED BREECH-LOADING AIR CANES.—The manufacture of these has of late been greatly improved. As now supplied they can be used either for shot or bullets. There is no possibility of accident if ordinary care be taken, whilst their liability to derangement has been greatly diminished. In polished Oak case, with complete apparatus .... Rs. 100

TRANTER'S IMPROVED SALOON RIFLES. Each .... Rs. 85 0

IMPROVED SALOON PISTOLS 30 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RIMMELL'S PURIFIED EXTRACT OF

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,

Cleanses, and imparts a beautiful gloss to, the hair ; prevents the formation of dandriff ; and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

Single Bottles. Cash Rs. 1. Credit Rs. 1-4. | Double Bottles. Cash Rs. 1-12. Credit Rs. 2.

IMPORTED BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

Has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of the Hydrate, being of definite strength, and by the complete disguise of its odour and acridity palatable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.

PREPARED ONLY BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) & POONA.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant, President Committee of Adjustment.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 15th January 1871 by the undersigned.

Particulars on application to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE, President Municipal Fund Committee, Ahmedabad.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-14 (Rupee One and Annas Fourteen) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 13, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates should be delivered up on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, for which a Receipt will be given, and which Receipt should be delivered up when applying for Payment.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the Payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distributions of Assets, since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55½ per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement dated 2nd November 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously :—"That this Meeting be ADJOURNED till 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th January 1871.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 10th January 1871, at which the RESOLUTIONS already advertised WILL BE PROPOSED.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon,

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Naorosjee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ludha Purmanund, Esq
Cursondass Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Vassonjee Cursonjee, Esq	Kessowjee Dewjee, Esq
Lukhmichund Nanjee, Esq	Peerbhoy Khimjee, Esq,
Samuldass Rughunathdass, Esq	And others.

Proposed by Dr. Beramjee Naorosjee, and seconded by Mr. Jaichund Jeewun,—"That Mr. Tribhoowandass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Rughunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank of India be accepted, and that Dr. Beramjee Naorosjee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 18th October 1870, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee, and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever Balance that may remain after providing for all the contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby presented to Dr. Beramjee Naorosjee for his valuable services to the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Moolchund Khoosall, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Dewjee,—"That the affairs of the Bank of India are fairly and fully wound up."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr Samuldass Rughunathdass, and seconded by Mr Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That all Books, Vouchers and Papers belonging to the Bank of India be deposited with Dr Beramjee Naorosjee, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee—"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs J A J Shaw and Beramjee Naorosjee for the very able and satisfactory manner in which the liquidation of the Bank of India has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each, Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms ; if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates ;—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ½ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY, 1st General Managing Director and Secretary o the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

NOTICE.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to NOTIFY that their STUDIO will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until further NOTICE, for the purpose of BUILDING a NEW STUDIO in more convenient Premises.

All Orders for out-door Photography in the interim will be attended to.

Tempory Office, Armenian Lane, Fort

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, C. FOURNEL, pro Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited), EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY. BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1871, as per Schedules :—BEEF, MUTTON, MILK, BREAD, FLOUR, ROLONG, RICE, PLUMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL, FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, VEGETABLES of sorts, COUNTRY SHOES, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December 1870.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 26th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL for a period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1st January 1871, in such quantities as may be required by the Company monthly. Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

The estimated Annual Consumption is about 400 Tons of Cocoanut and 500 Tons of Castor Oil.

Sealed Tenders specifying descriptions of Oil and localities from whence to be procured, accompanied by small samples of the same in sealed bottles, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices not later than noon on the 20th December 1870.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st December 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb.	in packets of 6 lbs. each	
Pekoe	,, 1- 8	,, ,,	4½ ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1- 4	,, ,,	4 ,,
Imperial Mixture	,, 1- 4	,, ,,	4 ,,

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager, Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

EXTRA FINE MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, No. 2.

A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY AND POONA

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.

Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici) .... Rs. 1 ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

See Proceedings of BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, September 1870.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice ; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

24, Meadow Street, Bombay,

1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. ROWLAND and Co. beg to inform the Public in general that they have just received, per s.s. BARODA, from first class Manufacturers in London, a large supply of Articles of superior make and to order, as follows ;—

English made plated and brass mounted Single and Double Harness.	Webbed, Waterloo and Race Curry Combs.
Fancy Gig and Carriage Bridle Fronts, and fancy Whalebone Rosettes.	Clipping and Trimming Combs and Scissors.
Fancy Pad Cloths, with and without chain borders.	Tidmarsh's Universal Horse Clippers with Oil Stones.
Flat and Round Gig and Carriage Reins.	Farriers Knives and Hoof Picks.
All over Hogskin, Hunting, Racing, and side Saddles.	Solid and Barred Leather, Dressing Muzzles.
Boys' and Girls' plain and worked Pilches.	Plated Hunting and Racing Spurs with assorted necks.
Weymouth, Pelham, and Snaffle Bridles.	Steel Regimental Spurs with Boxes.
Ladies' flat and round Weymouth Bridles.	Swan Neck, German Silver, and Brass Ball-Room Spurs, with Boxes.
Martingales with plated and covered Buckles and Rings.	Light Dress Spurs, with Swan Necks.
Strong spare Girths and Stirrup Leathers.	A variety of Screw Spurs of German silver, polished steel and black (which can be screwed easily into the heel of any boot or shoe).
Best steel assorted Bits, with plain and fancy Checks and Bosses.	Horse Scrapers and Brushes, Mane and Tail Brushes, Water, Oil, Spoke, and Dandy Brushes.
Officers' Bits and T Bradoons with Curbs and Hooks, and Universal Bosses. Chains with Spring Hooks.	Best polished steel Pole Chains.
Bit Burnishers of assorted sizes.	Whips in great varieties with Standard Silver and plated Mounts, such as Ladies' and Gent's Riding, Driving, and Hunting Whips.
Assorted best Stirrup Irons, Ladies' Victoria Stirrups, and Slippers.	Handsome Cab and Four-in-Hand Whips.
Robinson's Head Collars, Stable Collars, and Web Halters.	Postillion and Dog Whips.
Assortment of fancy striped Rugs and Rugging of various Colours.	Assorted Patent Whip Sockets.
Best Kersey suits of Horse Clothing complete with Woollen Rollers.	Gent's Walking and Riding Canes, silver mounted.
Prince's Check of various qualities for making up light Horse Clothing.	Metal Mane Drags, with or without Buck Handles.
Spare Woollen Rollers and Kersey Knee Caps.	German silver, steel, and fancy leather Dog Collars and Dog Whistles.
Linen and Serge Bandages.	Harris's Polishing Paste and Harness Composition.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers ; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50		
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60		
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to	25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45		
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto	60		
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts	65		
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each	7		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	5		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	8½		

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½		
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21		
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	26½		
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	21		
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to	18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	18	to	25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6		
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to	6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to	4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to	5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to	6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½		
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9		
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½		
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½		

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.		Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	6		
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. ,,	6		
White Irish Cambric ,,	10	to	25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders ,,	16½		
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24		
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to	15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.		Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to	3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring	2½	to	4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each	1		
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to	1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.		Rs
Umbrellas	10	to	16
Walking Sticks	1	to	6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.		
Fine gold Collar Studs ... each	8		
Fine gold Front Studs ... per set	12	to	45
Fine gold Links	18	to	30
Fine gold Solitaires	15	to	35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... each	2½		
Front Studs ... per set	5		
Solitaires ... per pair	5	to	10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.		Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz. ... 10,	12	to	16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels ,,	25	to	32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels ,,	25		

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.		Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches	50		
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to	35
Canvas Clothes Bags	5½	to	6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.		Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to	40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair	25		
Rug Straps ... 1½,	2	to	2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	12	0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	14	0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	10	0
Ex. quality ditto	12	0
BLACK FELT HATS—Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman," "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7	8
Tyrol Hats	8	8
Soft Felt Hats	8	8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety ... 4 0 to	8	0

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18	0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White	15	0
Drab do. do. do.	15	0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF TAILORING.

MESSRS. JARVIS AND COMPANY, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have commenced Business with a Choice Selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, at English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a Remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments :—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts	,, 18 ,,
Flannel Shirts	,, 6
Indian Shirts	,, 6
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 8
Linen Collars, 3 fold, any shape	,, 6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets	,, 15

Helmets and Hats in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Maude.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

JARVIS AND COMPANY,

No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

IMPORTANT! CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMALJEE & Co., No. 29 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble.

Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS,

	Rs.
Dealwood Commodes, complete	40
Pull-up } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Self-acting }	
Sieves for ditto	3

SOLE AGENTS, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

- BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
- POONA .... East Street.
- CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

- Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
- ,, 5 ,, ... Imperial Pints.
- ,, 4 ,, ... Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30 per dozen.
PORT	30 ,,
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20 ,,
Do. Old Pale Dry	28 ,,
CLARET	14 ,,
Do. Superior	26 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	14 ,,
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	24 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Munroe & Co.'s COOPER.

- Quarts .... at Rs. 5 per doz.
- Pints .... at ,, 3 ,,

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

- Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at .... Rs. 22 per doz.
- Vieux ,, Do. .... ,, 18 ,,
- Cognac ,, Do. .... ,, 16 ,,

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at .... ,, 14 ,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

- Quarts in 1 dozen cases at .... Rs. 30 ,,
- Pints in 2 ,, ... ,, 16 ,,

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,

1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.		Pts.	
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine) ... per doz.	Rs.	8	0	4	8
,, Ditto (our own Brand).	,,	10	0	...	
,, Chateau Larose (Do.)	,,	14	0	...	
BRANDIES—Martell's	,,	21	0	...	
,, Denis Monnié	,,	21	0	...	
SHERRY—Chillingworth	,,	25	0	...	
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	,,	26	0	...	
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	,,	30	0	16	0
,, Moir and Chandon	,,	30	0	16	0
,, Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	,,	28	0	...	
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	,,	16	0	10	0
WHISKEY (Irish)	,,	15	8	...	
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	,,	26	0	...	
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	,,	12	0	6	8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	,,	5	8	4	0
,, Alsopp's Pale Ale	,,	5	0	3	4
,, Tennent's	,,	5	0	3	4
PORTER—Guinness's	,,	5	0	3	8
,, Tennent's	,,	5	0	3	8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		Qts.		Pts.	
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended) ... per doz.	Rs.	12	0	6	8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured)	,,	15	0	8	0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	,,	18		...	
Do. (Nuits)	,,	22		...	
Do. (Pomard)	,,	26		...	
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	,,	25		...	
Do. Petite Champagne	,,	21		...	
Do. Bois (very Old)	,,	19		...	
Do. Old	,,	17		...	

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE., Sole Agents for Bombay.

Oak 1, Lane, Fort.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE [illegible] RENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES [illegible] TICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD [illegible] Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay [illegible] RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna [illegible] ing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager [illegible] Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN [illegible]

Now Ready, at Bombay [illegible] JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. [illegible] Charles Sargent in [illegible] BANK OF BOMBAY [illegible] THE ORIENTAL BANK [illegible]

The above have been reprinted [illegible] may be had in this Office. [illegible]

Bombay Gazette Office, [illegible]

NOTICES.

BEZIQUE.

THE GAME OF BEZIQUE FOR TWO PLAYERS.

	Rs.	
2 Packs of Superior Cards, 2 Patent Self-scoring Bezique Markers and Book of Rules, complete, in a handsome Case, Cloth, Gilt	3	0
2 Packs of very Superior Mogul Cards, 2 Patent Self-scoring Bezique Markers, a Book of Rules, complete, in a rich Morocco Leather Case, Gilt, with spring fastening	6	0
2 Packs of Cards, with Markers and Rules as above, in Rosewood or Walnut French-polished Lock-up Box	8	0
FOR FOUR PLAYERS.		
4 Packs of Cards, 4 Patent Self-scoring Markers, Book of Rules, in a handsome Cloth-covered Case, richly Gilt	6	0
4 Packs of best Mogul Cards, 4 Patent Self-scoring Markers, Book of Rules, in a very beautifully finished French Morocco Lock-up Case, richly Gilt	14	0

⁂ These Sets are very suitable for Presents.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION JEWELLERY,

WARRANTED 15 CARAT GOLD.

SOUNDY & Co. have received instruction from the Consignees to SELL at REDUCED RATES an invoice of

LADIES' RINGS,

SUITS OF BROOCH & EAR-RINGS,

BRACELETS,

LOCKETS,

AND

PENDANTS.

All the above are guaranteed to be of 15 Carat Gold, and are of the best style of Design and Workmanship.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED.

PIANOFORTES,

BY

BROADWOOD AND COMPANY,

BY

COLLARD AND COLLARD,

AND BY

ERARD AND COMPANY,

From Rs. 400 each.

ALSO,

INDIAN SOLID SQUARES,

Rs. 575 each ;

AND

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARES,

Rs. 750 each.

Nett Cash Prices are quoted.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

DRAWING ROOM OPERAS.

BREAKING THE SPELL,

COMIC OPERA IN ONE ACT, FOR THREE PERSONS.

Old Mathew	(a Chelsea Pensioner)	Baritone.
Peter Bloom	(a Gardener)	Tenor.
Jenny Wood	(Maid of the Inn)	Soprano.

Words by H. B. FARNIE. Music by OFFENBACH.

THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE : OR SPOILING THE BROTH.

COMIC OPERA IN ONE ACT, FOR THREE PERSONS.

Fleurette	(Landlady of a Village Cabaret)	Soprano.
Alphonse	(a Shoemaker)	Tenor.
Pierre	(a Blacksmith)	Second Tenor.

Words by H. B. FARNIE. Music by OFFENBACH.

THE CRIMSON SCARF.

COMIC OPERA IN ONE ACT, FOR SEVEN PERSONS.

Cornarino	(Venetian Noble)	1st Bass.
Sassafrasso	(Venetian Citizen)	2nd Bass.
Ernesto	(Cornarino's Son)	1st Tenor.
Marco	(Cornarino's Steward)	2nd Tenor.
Scriblino	(Secretary to the Council)	
Bianca	(Sassafrasso's Daughter)	Mezzo Soprano.
Tessa	(Her Maid)	Soprano.

Words by H. B. FARNIE. Music by J. E. LEGOUIX.

The above Operas are adapted for the Stage or Drawing Room. With Libretto and Music for Pianoforte, complete, stage directions, list of Costumes and Properties required, and description of Scenery.

Each Opera, complete as above, post free Rs. 1-8 cash, or in postage stamps.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

The SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The Fabric of every article is of the best quality of Nickel or German Silver, massive in make and thickly quoted with a deposit of PURE SILVER, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

		The Fiddle or perfectly Plain Pattern.		The King's Pattern.		The Lily Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	per doz.	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks		20	0	30	0	27	0
Table Spoons	,,	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons	,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons	,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	12	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons do.	,,	12	0	20	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, do.	,,	12	0	18	0	16	0
Sugar Tongs	each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Spoons	,,	1	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	,,	4	8	7	0	6	0
Soup Ladles	,,	7	0	12	0	9	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	,,	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	,,	2	4	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers	per inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

⁂ The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS

In Full Sets and in Half Sets.

The SPOONS and FORKS may be had in Full Sets and Half Sets, according to the [illegible]

A FULL SET, Comprising :—

- 1 dozen Table Spoons
- 1 ,, Table Forks
- 1 ,, Dessert Spoons
- 1 ,, Dessert Forks
- 1 ,, Tea Spoons
- 4 Salt Spoons
- 6 Egg Spoons
- 2 Mustard Spoons
- 1 Soup Ladle
- 2 Sauce Ladles
- 2 Gravy Spoons
- 1 Sugar Spoon
- 1 Butter Knife

A HALF SET, Comprising :—

- 6 Table Spoons
- 6 Table Forks
- 6 Dessert Spoons
- 6 Dessert Forks
- 6 Tea Spoons
- [illegible]

FIRST CLASS [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET in favour of purchasers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	8 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	166½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	860
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,096	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.6	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	10.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 6	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,595
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	156
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,005
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	260

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
300	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	66do.	Do. New	570
500	1,880	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,250
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,020
200	3,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,425
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	2,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	375
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
22	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p*	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,275
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,000
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	230
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,350
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,750
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,065
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,200
750	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,800

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
1,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	380

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
	25	19¼	...	Do. China	1½
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...			East India Bank's	14
	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
	1,500	2,44		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½d.
Madras	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¾
Five per cent	106¾
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Leeds, Lieutenant, 37th Foot, on private affairs, from Meean Meer.

Marsh, Captain, 18th Ben. Cavalry, on leave, from Meean Meer.

Dickinson, Lieutenant, 18th Ben. Cavalry, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.

Werge, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 13.

Strong, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Slater, Captain, 2nd Sikh Infantry, on duty, to Edwardesabad.

Stephens, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Rawul Pindee.

Mactier, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

Leacock, Captain, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Jinjeera.

Hay, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Bukloh.

Mullalby, Major, Assistant Quartermaster General, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Poona, 10th December.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Jacob, Staff Corps; Captain J. Gatacre, Staff Corps; Captain F. S. Leacock, General List, on the 4th December 1870.

Captains J. G. E. McRae, Staff Corps; Captain De L. McD. Gleig, Invalid Establishment; Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut J. Barnard, Barrack Department, on the 1st December 1870.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 520 of the 3rd September 1870, the Invalids and others ordered to embark in Her Majesty's Indian troop ships Euphrates and Malabar, on the 22nd of February and 2nd March 1871, respectively, will, under order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, embark in the Jumna and Euphrates on the 12th January and 22nd February 1871 respectively.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Malabar, starting on the 2nd March direct from England, via the Suez Canal, will therefore, unless otherwise required, proceed empty.

With the sanction of Government, Conductor George Lawrence, Ordnance Department, is awarded a pension of two shillings a day in Europe.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Kutch District Order.—Dated 22nd November 1870, appointing Captain J. G. Gillmor, Adjutant 26th N I, Station Staff Officer at Bhooj, vice Captain Jacob.

28th Regiment N I.—Regimental Order, dated 1st December, directing Major T. R. Nimmo, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, and Captain J C D S Moray, Quartermaster, as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Robertson proceeded on leave.

The under[illegible]ed officer has leave of absence :—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Captain A Flood, to Poorundhur, [illegible] December 1870 to 11th January 1871, on [illegible] extension.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

([illegible] India, Dec. 10.)

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] dated 30th ultimo, placing the [illegible] temporarily at the disposal [illegible] cancelled.

[illegible] by the Secretary of State [illegible] Civil Service on the [illegible] his arrival on the [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] Service on the [illegible] arrival on the [illegible]

[illegible] Government [illegible] of the High [illegible] from the [illegible]

[illegible] Judicial [illegible] at the [illegible]

[illegible] sanction [illegible] of [illegible]

Bombay to appear before a medical board, with a view to obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. J. W. Linzee, as Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, vice Mr. C. H. Bayley is recognised, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

Major W. Tweedie, 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be Assistant General Superintendent of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in the Southern Division of the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam.

Lieutenant T. J. Baynes, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, in the Commission of British Burmah, has passed the examination in Indian History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence, prescribed for officers in civil employment.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Teagiah is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras, and Mr. G. H. R. Hart to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General of Accounts.

Mr J. Mackey, officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd class of the Financial Department from the 27th September.

Mr. J. Westland is confirmed in the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major James Tyrell Carter Ross, of the Medical Department, Secretary to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Supernumerary Surgeon James Browne, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for one year from the date of his quitting his station.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) Thomas Tupper Carter, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant H. H. P. Cowper, of the General List, Cavalry Assistant Pay Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Paymaster, Presidency Circle, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Brown, or until further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery. Lieutenant E. B. Elles, officiating 2nd subaltern, Peshawur Mountain Battery, to be Subaltern, vice Lieutenant V. Rivaz, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. R. Le M. Carey, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab for employment in the Irrigation Branch.

The services of Lieutenant A. W. Gairdner, 109th Regiment, temporary Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr. W. Williams, Assistant Superintendent 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st December 1870, or subsequent date.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, Dec. 8.
	Tagus (s)	Grey	London, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	French, Aviso Marceau (s)	Revault	Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Indian Merchant, Mills, to Calcutta.
Ship Augusta May, Clerk, to Galle.
Ship Pegasus, Powell, to Akyab.
Bark Salus, Poland, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Hydree, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeida.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Brazilian (s), 175 bundles rod iron, Tujubally Essubally.

Timsha (s), 1 case brassware, N. and B. Wadia & Co.

Canning, 10,258 bars of Swedish iron, Stenhouse & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timsha (s), 40 packages steam engine and boiler, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee; 1 case brassware, N. and B. Wadia; 5 cases butter, A. Abdool Ally; 150 packages machinery, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Brazilian (s), 27 cases sherry and 10 cases brandy, George Lockhart & Co.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

Arabia (s), 29 cases salad oil, G. Giurriere; 16 cases marble statues and 2 cases photographic materials, G. Giurriere.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 137 cases marble slabs, Volkart Brothers; 403 nougs and 71 cases marble slabs, Rennie, Scovell & Co.; 6 cases marsala, Bell, Ventz & Lucius.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 6 cases pianos and 6 cases sundries, J. Neuberg; 55 cases foolscap papers, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 1 case cutlery, Pooroo Momed; 3 cases books, Dorabjee Jamsetjee & Co.; 3 cases English books, Thacker, Vining & Co.; 5 cases cochineal, the London A. & A. Company.

Columbian (s), 100 cases candles, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.

China (s), 1 box silver watches and chains, &c., Merwanjee Cursetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Malta (s), 15 chests fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 35 cases fishmaws, Bussom Khan; 389 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Reymon Fazul; 29 cases olibanum, Hassoon Khan.

Parana, 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 57 boxes aloes &c., Mooljeebhoy Jewrage.

Saladin, 39 bales goat skins and 10 bales sheep skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdool Rehman & Co.; 300 packages dates, Enderjee Moonsey.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Historian (s), 800 bundles surseeseed, Narotum Poonjaram; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Girdharilall Futtychund; 80 bales cotton, Hurnaran Shreekurson; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Veirya.

Curangha, 31 bales cotton, B. Poonachund.

Malta (s), 1 bale wool and 2 bales cotton, Ragoonath Madhewjee; 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Balkamah, 70 bales cotton, Geneshdass Nursingdass; 110 bales cotton, Bunraj Ramdew; 75 bales cotton, Khissiram Shalgram; 42 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee & Co.; 43 bales cotton, Nathumull Goverdhundass; 158½ bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 66 bales wool, Purshotum Tezsey.

Paraguay (s), 100 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee; 159 bales cotton, Hurridass Soonderdass; 155 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 117 bundles hides, S. Salloy Mahomed; 100 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Sumboolall; 65 bales cotton, S. Kemutram.

Ellen Bates, 55 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.; 100 cwts. buffalo horns, Ludhabhoy Rujubally.

Victoria Cross, 100 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co; 51 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arabia (s), 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

Oreste (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
[illegible] in the Central Provinces.
[illegible] Provinces and the Punjaub.
[illegible] Horse Carriage Dak.
[illegible] and Horse Dak Company.
[illegible] Western Dak Company
[illegible] and North Western Dak Company
[illegible] and Murree.
[illegible] for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
[illegible] for Palanquins.
[illegible] for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
[illegible] at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the [illegible]

AGENTS—

[illegible] :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
[illegible] Thacker, Vining & Co.
[illegible] Thacker & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
[illegible] D. Robertson and Co.
[illegible] street, 39 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will, until further notice, leave Bombay on every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 A.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed at 9 A.M; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on December 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.
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W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
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N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
[Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.]

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
[Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.

Geography, Political & Physical.
Map-drawing.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..............Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class.............................. 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes................. 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music....................Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, J. PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KASSAMALLY—December 11th, the wife of Kassamally Allyraja, of a son.

DEATH.

CLIFFORD—December 9th, at Grant Buildings, Colaba, Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford, aged 68 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PRENDERGAST—December 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. D. Prendergast, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

NAHER—December 7th, at Allahabad, 5, South Road, Ella Louisa, child of Mr. S. J. Naher, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sultanpore, Oude.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870.

THE operations on the Loire have fulfilled our anticipations—the Germans have succeeded in dividing the French into two bodies, one of which has been driven down the right bank of the Loire, the other over the river upon Bourges. This appears to have been accomplished by a central movement of the two wings upon Orleans, whereby the army was thrust between the French right and left. The bulk of the defeated force, according to the telegrams, was shouldered off from the bridge of Orleans and compelled to follow the road to Beaugency and Blois. We infer this, not only because the Duke of Mecklenberg who commands on that side, speaks of his antagonists as three corps, but because he met with greater resistance, and fought two actions—one near Meung, the other at Beaugency. Indeed, the French seem to have turned on him at the latter place, and to have forced on him a defensive battle wherein he was the victor. Whence we infer that the retreating French did not cross the bridge at Beaugency, but relied for their communications with Tours upon the magnificent bridge at Blois, and the still finer bridge at Tours. The lesser French fragment seems to have retired rapidly upon Bourges, followed as rapidly by some German forces who, on the 10th, were at Vierzon on the Cher, fifty miles south of Orleans and twenty north-west of Bourges. The future of these widely separated armies must depend on their relative strength and the skill of their commanders. If either of the French bodies is considerably stronger than its pursuers or more deftly handled, the Germans may be defeated; but it is only fair to suppose, in this as in all preceding cases, that the German commanders are acting on accurate information, and that, therefore, the pursuing, on each line, is proportioned to the force pursued. The column which has reached the Cher, if it advances, will influence the movements of the Garibaldians covering the roads to Lyons, since Bourges is only a hundred miles east of Autun and Chagny. It is possible that General d'Aurelles, cut off from Tours, may join the defenders of Lyons, or cover the junctions at Moulins and Varennes. A stand at Bourges would not save the lines connecting Lyons and Tours, because von Werder was only sixty miles from Moulins, that is, he was as near to the junction as General d'Aurelles at Bourges. The danger to the Germans lies, probably, on the right bank of the Loire, because the largest mass of French troops is on that side, and because, of F[illegible] is an army of Britanny, other than the if there [illegible] waves, it ought now to strike an useful stroke. The situation of the field armies has once more become interesting. But the knot to be cut is still Paris, whence, for some days, we have had no intelligible news.

WE are going to advocate afresh an "acme of absurdity," the sensible and highly useful proposal that our railways should run along the Eastern foreshore, instead of round the curve of Back Bay. Not one single objection can be raised to it save these: that it is a "project worthy of the halcyon days of 1864;" that it belongs, indeed, to a "still earlier period;" that, but for the railway, there would have been no Back Bay Reclamations; and, by implication, that it would be costly. The venerable character of the project is admitted to be no objection, and therefore was not worth advancing; the fact that the railway scheme was the final cause of the reclamation does not, in the least, prove that the scheme was wise, and to use it as an argument is tantamount to saying that no false step should be retraced; the argument of cost *is* an argument, and, we suspect, will be the sole producible reason against change. To tell us that Colonel Strachey knows the history of the existing folly does not prove that it is not a folly; and to tell us that the change we advocate is the "acme of absurdity," was simply to use a pretty phrase in lieu of solid reason.

Consider. What is it that the opponents of the ancient project themselves want? They want to make the most of the port to meet the new demands made on Bombay by the Suez Canal. We want exactly the same thing. They desire to have "piers or jetties or landing stages." Good. They would place them on the best sites—any place not on the Elphinstone having the preference—but we give them credit for desiring to place them and any other needed appliances—where? in Back Bay? certainly not, on the Eastern foreshore. But where do they wish to keep the railway? In that very Back Bay which has no available foreshore for the purposes of commerce; and they consider it the acme of absurdity to have your railways, throughout the whole length of the available coast, as near as possible to the piers or jetties or landing places! The railway in Back Bay secures the minimum of convenience at the maximum of sacrifice; whereas a railway on the Eastern foreshore, where the harbour is, where the ships are, where the trade is, would secure the maximum of convenience at the minimum of sacrifice. We are told that Colonel Strachey sees "that Bombay has need of all its harbour front and of all available sites," which proves, at least, that Colonel Strachey, in our contemporary's opinion, is a man of average common sense, since it requires neither long experience, nor careful training, nor exceptional sagacity, to see that a trading port needs all its harbour front. We will do Colonel Strachey the justice to suppose that he does not believe the harbour front is in Back Bay; but it is a recondite and difficult proposition, apparently, to some people.

We repeat that not one single argument, save that based on expense, has been advanced against our proposal. It is not contended that a railway running along the harbour front, in immediate communication with piers, jetties, landing stages, basins, docks, bunders, whatever there may be, is a railway misplaced, a railway injurious to trade, an impediment and a nuisance. It is not contended that the Back Bay railway serves any useful purpose except that of carrying cotton to Colaba, or that at any future time it will ever serve any other useful purpose. It is not denied that the railway is a nuisance, that it will become more offensive and obstructive every day. It is not denied that a real foreshore railway, carried as far south as trade demanded, would every day become a greater convenience to that trade, because it would run through the very ground where business is transacted, and not as the railway does now along a shore where no trade can ever be. Talk of the "physical and commercial geography of Bombay!" Why, it is that very geography which dictates the scheme we have supported, and that very geography which condemns the short-sighted plan we want to overthrow. Meet the new demands made on Bombay by the Suez Canal! Could they be better met, so far as railways can help in meeting them, than by constructing an iron road from Boree Bunder to the southernmost point of the foreshore where there is anything to go to? Every yard of such a line would be useful, whereas miles of the Back Bay line are useless, sheer waste, and always will be; are a public nuisance, and always will be. Of course, if the only real argument against the projected shore line—the cost—is insuperable, then Bombay must continue to bear the wasteful nuisance inflicted on her, and the deprivation of a really useful line to which she is condemned; but if it ever were sound policy to raise a loan for public works, looking to imperial and local interests and the comfort of Bombay, here is the case in which it would be sound policy to borrow money in order to carry out a truly great reform.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH has, we learn, set apart Rs. 5,000 to establish a scholarship in the name of H. E. the Governor in connection with the Alfred High School at Cutch.

DR. GELL, the Bishop of Madras, who is now in England on leave, has (says the "Madras Mail") accepted the charge of the parish of Honsey, near London, for a few months.

"RULES for the Guidance of the Courts of Vakeels in Rajpootana in the disposal of criminal cases which cannot be decided by any one state" are published in last "Gazette of India."

THE Criminal Procedure Bill, a long measure of 474 sections, is published in the "Gazette of India" of the 10th inst. The bill was introduced in the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 9th inst.

THE Hon. F. S. Chapman and Mr. A. P. Howell have been appointed by the Viceroy to be Members of the Central Committee for the London International Exhibition of 1871, in addition to those already nominated.

THE "Columbo Observer" announces the death, in Ceylon, of Captain Jackson, late of H. M.'s 37th Regiment. Captain Jackson did good service in the Indian Mutiny, through which his wife accompanied him.

THE French man-of-war Marceau (four guns) which arrived in the harbour on the 26th ult., left last Saturday evening. She had made some repairs and it was said she was going to Europe, but some interest is felt in her movements.

To remove existing doubts, the Governor General in Council has authorized the payment of travelling allowances to district officers of the Civil Administration who may be reduced in grade as a punishment and transferred to other stations.

THE "Pioneer" hears on good authority tha Major-General Fordyce, Commanding the Sirhind division, proposes visiting Europe next March. "This move will afford an opportunity of doing justice to the claims of Major-General Beatson, and will place the uncoveted command of the Allahabad division at the disposal of the authorities."

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Teheran, says the "Pioneer," to the effect that, with a view to put an end to the discussions and complications which have arisen during the last 30 years in regard to the Turko-Persian Frontier, the Persian Government has proposed that each Government should retain the districts which it now possesses as a final settlement of the frontier.

THE Governor General in Council has extended to officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, who do not belong to the Staff Corps, the provisions of clause 2 of G. G. O. No. 1168, dated 10th December 1868, by which, in any exceptional case when the consolidated pay of an officer in civil or staff employ of any description is less than his substantive military pay, the difference will be paid to him and treated as a military charge.

A PROSECUTION of Narain Dass, the alleged defaulting contractor, in connection with the collapse of the store-room in the Gun Carriage Agency at Allahabad, has, we learn from the "Pioneer," been instituted, a *pro forma* hearing having taken place in the Court of Mr. Fisher, joint magistrate, on Saturday last, when the case was adjourned for a week, the accused being on bail for Rs. 25,000. Mr. Tarrant, barrister-at-law, has been retained for the defence.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has appointed the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, viz :—

The Hon'ble G. C. Paul; The Hon'ble C. A. Turner; The Hon'ble R. Spankie, C. S; J. W. Sherer, Esq., C. S. I., C. S.; H. G. Keene, Esq., C. S.; H. Bell, Esq., C. S.; J. D. Sandford, Esq., M. A., C. S.; Surgeon J. C. Brown, C. B.; Surgeon J. M. Cuningham, M. D.; Henry Templeton, Esq.; R. Thwaytes, Esq., B. A.; S. Lobb, Esq., M. A.; K. Deighton, Esq., B. A.; A. S. Harrison, Esq., B. A.; C. B. Clarke, Esq., M. A.; The Rev. T. V. French, M. A.; Baboo Mohendro Lal Sircar, M. D.; and Baboo Kanai Lal Dey.

WE are sorry to say that Signor Pompei's Opera Company, which has been in Singapore, Batavia, China, and other parts of the East, is *not* coming to Bombay. Two days before he heard from correspondents in Bombay, to the effect that no other company was coming and that he could have the theatre, the members of the company took their passages for Italy, and as their arrangements were finally made he could not induce them to change their mind. This is to be regretted, for Signor Pompei, we are sure, would have provided Bombay with a capital entertainment.

WE lately alluded to a report from Burmah of a strange occurrence at Tonghoo. It appeared that Lieutenant-Colonel Tripe, of the Madras Army, stationed at Tonghoo, was in the habit of distributing religious tracts among the soldiers, and that the clergyman chose to think that, by so doing, Colonel Tripe was trenching on his prerogative. The result was an order from the commanding officer of the detachment of H.M.'s 76th forbidding his men to visit the house of Colonel Tripe. Out of this disagreeable occurrence, it appears, arose another, for Colonel Tripe appealed to the Brigadier commanding the station, Colonel Owen, at the same time forwarding to him a "true copy" of the order. Colonel Owen called for the original, which Colonel Tripe *refused to produce*, preferring to stand a court martial, to which he will be brought for disobedience of orders.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 9TH DECEMBER.

THERE were so many conflicting reports afloat regarding an accident that a few days ago befel Captain Malcolm Nicolson, of the 1st Beloochees, located at Hydrabad, that one hardly knew which to believe. I am, however, now in a position to give you the full particulars of the unfortunate affair. It appears that last Saturday night, at about nine o'clock, he was riding home from Giddoo Bunder, which is four miles distant from the town, and when about half way his horse suddenly took fright and bolted. He made an effort to rein in, but the horse swerved from the pathway on which he was running, and, in making for the main road, which is flanked on either side by huge trees, he dashed himself and his rider against the bark of one of the trees. The horse died almost instantaneously, and the unhappy collision between Captain Nicolson's face and the tree, resulted in his right lower jaw being fractured and several teeth being knocked out of his head. He, of course, remembers but little of what transpired subsequently, as he was stunned for a couple of hours after the accident occurred; and from the circumstance of the locality being unfrequented at such a late hour of the night, there was nobody present to tell what took place, and still worse, not a soul to render him any assistance. However, as soon as he recovered his senses, he actually *walked home*—two miles—and, being unable to speak, quietly lay in his bed, evidently resigned for the worst, for I daresay he had strong misgivings as to the probability of his recovery. It was not until the following morning that Captain Alexander Wood, also of his regiment, who is living with him, discovered that his friend had come to grief, and he immediately sent for the doctor, at the same time telegraphing to Surgeon Morton, of the 2nd Beloochees, at Kurrachee, who is a friend of Captain Nicolson's, to come up at once. Dr. Morton went up by the first train, and has since returned with the cheering news that the accident, although a most serious one, was greatly magnified in the first instance. Captain Nicolson was about going on leave in a few days, and for that purpose had made over the adjutancy of his regiment, which appointment he held, to Captain Alexander Wood, but of course his departure will now necessarily be delayed for a month or six weeks. I am glad to say that, from latest accounts, that Captain Nicolson is in a fair way of recovery, and no apprehensions are now entertained of the injuries he has sustained proving fatal.

Dr. Cline, LL.D., of the Accountant General's Department, has been inspecting all the treasuries in Sind, and has, I hear, been much gratified by the manner in which the accounts are kept. The only department upon which he does not report favourably is the Currency office—the vouchers do not appear to have been kept as they should have been, and he has therefore substituted a different method to that now obtaining.

Apropos to the subject, I must tell you of the transfer of the Kurrachee Treasury to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, a measure which was effected on instructions received by telegram. I wonder why such great haste was manifested in the matter—the sudden news of the transfer, although it was mooted ever so long ago, created a little sensation in the bazaar.

The last mail steamer conveyed to Bombay Major G. Priestley, 66th Regiment, commandant of the Kurrachee Depôt, who has been selected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the command of the Poorundur Sanitarium. He has been succeeded here by Major Shiel, of the same regiment.

Kurrachee has been enlivened the past two evenings by a series of soldiers' games got up by the officers of the 66th Regiment. Flat races, hurdle races, sack races, putting, jumping, &c. &c., were keenly contested by all the troops in Kurrachee. But the race of all was a one mile flat race open to the whole of the troops in the station, which was won by a young soldier of the 66th. Our worthy chaplain, the Rev. G. B. Streeten, took a most prominent part in this race, for he followed the competitors round the whole course administering to their thirst with a bottle of Adam's ale, which he triumphantly displayed in his right hand, while encouraging the soldiers! He was most enthusiastic in 'watching' one or two of his favorites, and it was a source of no small gratification to him to find his exertions were not futile, for it was one of '*his* men' who came in first, after a very severe tussle with a Belooch sepoy. Of course the reverend gentleman's joy knew no bounds, and he went through a series of gesticulations to give vent to his great delight. Here I may remark, *en passant*, that Mr. Streeten was regarded as the swiftest runner and walker at Oxford, and is the happy possessor of no end of cups and medals testifying his capabilities in this line. It was on the tapis that he should run against Captain Ernest Garrett, of the 66th, but for some unknown reason the race did not come off. Perhaps each is afraid of being licked by the other, and therefore thought he is better able to maintain his prestige as a 'Pinwire,' without his metal being tested. In jumping and throwing the cricket ball no one could touch Lieut. Harris, of the 66th Regiment, who did not require to put forth his best, for no one could do better than his 'middling.' Aunt Sally, too, was being enacted to a great extent, and created much amusement.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 11TH DECEMBER.

An interview has taken place between Ali Pacha and General Ignatieff, which is reported to have been unsatisfactory.

The Germans announce that a Council of War was held on Tuesday, which decided in favour of the bombardment of Paris.

The Conference on the Eastern Question is fixed for the first week in January.

The Duke of Mecklenburg fought a battle on Thursday against three French Army Corps. The latter were defeated, losing 10,000 prisoners.

The Germans are threatening Cherbourg.

LONDON, 12TH DECEMBER.

The Germans report that the French attacked their positions on the Loire on Saturday. The French were repulsed.

It is reported that Havre has been occupied by the enemy.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and his party reached Mandvie on the 5th inst., the date given in the programme published a while ago. Proceeding thence by way of Bhooj and Nowanuggur he arrived in Rajcote at eight o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning. Our correspondent telegraphs that the reception, for which great preparations had been made, was grand and imposing.

KHUBBER FROM KUTCH.

(FROM A ROVING CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOOJ, 8TH DECEMBER.

LAST Monday found me at Mandvee prepared, along with numerous others, many natives and but few Europeans, to witness the landing of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

The Dalhousie, in which he and his staff came from Bombay, was expected about 9 or 10 in the morning; but the state, I understand, of the steamer's boilers, and a strong head-wind which she experienced coming up the Gulf of Kutch, together, so combined to delay her, that it was hard on one o'clock before she came in sight, and nearly three o'clock before she let go her anchor about three quarters of a mile from the landing place, the Political Resident coming on board at the same time. In Kutch, as well as in every other part of the world, the adage "time and tide waiting for no man" certainly holds good, and was practically proved on Monday last, for the tide, which had been high at ten o'clock in the morning, was decidedly the reverse at four, at which hour the Governor and his party disembarked. Mandvee is built on a creek, up which, had it been high water, the party would have been rowed, leaving their boat at the head of the creek. This, however, was now out of the question, and so about a quarter of a mile further down, on a mixture of sand and mud, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, for the first time, found himself on (at low tide) Kutch ground. Here H. H. the Rao was in readiness to receive him, and the usual salaamings, handshakings, &c., having been got through, the party got into carriages, splashed through mud, water, and sand to where the landing-place was originally to have been, and where a durbar tent, flags, crowds of natives, &c., betokened the advent of a tamasha. A short rest, a pleasant chat with the Rao, *pan sooparee, et hoc genus omne*, and the Governor was off again to the house of Lieut.-Colonel Shortt, the Political Resident, for a few minutes brief rest before proceeding to lay the foundation-stone of the Alfred High School, so called in honour of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India in the early part of this year. We have all probably at one time or another been present at the laying of foundation-stones, so I will not attempt to describe the ceremony, which, owing to the absence of any clergyman to bless the undertaking (pray observe that no pun is meant) in the usual orthodox manner, perhaps bore less resemblance to a funeral than such ceremonies usually do at the conclusion of the laying of the stone. By the way, the Rao has given two lakhs for the building endowment. H. H. the Rao, who speaks English very fairly, briefly addressed the Governor in that language, and explained the objects of the proposed institution, adding that he was desirous, in commemoration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's visit to his country, to found and endow a scholarship to be named the Fitzgerald Scholarship. The Governor, in a few pointed and appropriate sentences, replied, making amongst others a happy allusion to the well known enterprising character of H. H.'s subjects, one of whom, by the way, who is probably as well known in Bombay as any man in the island, and who hails from not a hundred miles from Girgaum Road, I observed standing in the outskirts of the crowd. More *pan sooparee*, more flowers, and after a drive back to the Resident's bungalow Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his party found themselves their own masters for the remainder of the day.

Tuesday morning at daylight found them starting for Assoombia, distant ten miles from Mandvee, where a camp had been pitched and arrangements made for a day with the pig in the large patch of jungle close by. By eleven all the party were in their places, the Rao preferring to shoot the pig to the more dangerous method of trusting himself in the pigskin. However, the covert was so large and the pig so numerous that the guns did not in any way interfere with the spears, and those who went in for the more exciting method of waging war with the grizzly boar had two capital runs, killing in each case. The first boar with whom they got on terms was in every sense of the term a "rare good 'un," and if pig have a future state, the ripping of two horses, the upsetting of their riders, and the dying hard at the last with something like twenty wounds in his devoted carcase, ought to ensure the one in question some little consideration. The first spear in this case was taken by a certain member of the Secretariat, who proved that he was as facile with the hog-spear as he always is with the pen. The second run produced a bad accident, though happily to a horse and not to a human being. All were riding in the same frantic way that Tam o'Shanter must have gallopped his mare when pursued by the fairies, though in this case, unlike Tam, without the dread of anything that was following them, when a sowar of the Rao's, of Falstaffian proportions, apparently ignoring the pig, rode at full gallop against a member of the Governor's staff, and taking him at right angles, a confused heap of two men and two horses was the result. Falstaff got up unhurt but looking very sorry for himself, and Falstaff's horse seemed none the worse; the same might be said of the A. D. C. who received this unlooked for shock, but his gallant little Arab, than whom a better never was ridden, as his share of the scrimmage came off with a broken leg, and so had to be shot on the spot. By five o'clock all were back again in camp, thoroughly pleased with their day's sport, but regretting that its close should have been marked by the above *contretemps*. Five o'clock next morning found all the party a-stir, and some in carriages, some in bullock carts, and some on camels, they started for Bhooj, about twenty-four miles distant. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Rao, and Colonel Shortt proceeded together in one carriage, and arrived here in Bhooj about 8 o'clock. Two miles outside the town they were met by as picturesque a procession as it has ever been my lot to witness. The whole of the Bhayad (corresponding only in a very much larger sense to the term Royal Family with us) were there to receive the Governor. Escorted by them and by a large party of sowars, dressed up in veritable old Kutch armour at least three hundred years old, the Governor entered Bhooj, the third Governor of Bombay who has ever visited the place, and the first since Sir John Malcolm did so in 1828. Two pretty little children, the son and daughter of the Rao, were amongst those who went out to greet the Governor, and noticeable amongst the throng was an interesting little girl, the daughter of the late Rajah of Edur, (who was a member of the Legislative Council about two years ago), and a relative of the family of the Rao. His Excellency and most of his party came over in about three hours from Assoombia, but one carriage came to grief, owing I believe to the jibbing of the horses. The occupants, however, being equal to the emergency took possession of the horses of the sowars in attendance. About ten o'clock two long-legged members of the party, with their knees up to their chin, and apparently only partly initiated into the mystery of that riddle of riddles, a native saddle, might have been seen making their way to the Residency with an expression on their faces the reverse of grief at the thoughts of parting with their trusty steeds. In the afternoon the Governor, the Rao, and the Resident paid a visit to the native town, the neatness and cleanness of which suggest a suspicion that it has been polished up for the occasion, but whether it has or not I can honestly say that of the numerous native towns I have seen, Bhooj is the matter of cleanliness is *facile princeps*.

THE 103RD ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS.

ORDER BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1870.

HER Majesty's 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers being about to quit India for the first time after a service in this country of more than two centuries, first as a regiment sent from England to take possession of the new settlement of Bombay in 1862, and subsequently as the Bombay European Regiment, the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and then as Her Majesty's 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, the Governor General in Council desires in bidding this regiment farewell, to place on record a statement of its various and distinguished services.

Between the years 1720 and 1757 detachments of the regiment were continually employed in its own and in the Madras Presidency and did honorable service, a large portion of the corps having also been present at the battle of Plassey in June 1757.

In 1759 the regiment formed part of the expedition against Surat, which was captured by storm in March of that year.

Detachments of the regiment also served at the capture of Pondicherry in February 1761, and of Malie in March of the same year, and at the battle of Buxar in October 1764.

It served constantly in the operations carried on in the Carnatic, Mysore, and Guzerat, and was present at the siege and capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

It served also against the Peishwa at the battle of Kirkee in 1817, and in Arabia in the action of Beni-Boo-Ali in 1821, and at the capture of Aden in 1839.

As the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, which distinctive designation had been conferred upon it in 1843, it took part in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, was present at the siege and capture of Mooltan, at the battle of Guzerat in February 1849, and during the subsequent pursuit of the Sikh Army under Sir Walter Gilbert.

It took part in the dispersion of the mutinous sepoys of the Bengal army at Mooltan and Ferozepore in 1857-58.

Since the year 1867 the regiment has been stationed in the Bengal Presidency, upholding, under all circumstances, its former high reputation; and in now bidding this gallant corps a hearty farewell, the Governor General in Council feels confident that, wherever it may be and in whatever service engaged, it will ever maintain the distinguished position it has held through a long and varied service in the East.

THE "CAPTAIN" FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been desired by Rear-Admiral James Horsford Cockburn to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to the "Captain" Widow and Orphan Fund.—I am, &c.

W. H. G. NOWELL,
Bombay, 12th December. Flag Lieutenant.

COLLECTED AT THE REQUEST OF COLONEL SIR MEREWETHER, COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., and C.B.	100	0	0
J. G. Moore, Esq., C.S.	25	0	0
S. H. Phillpots, Esq., C.S.	20	0	0
W. Fonnan, Esq., C.S.	10	0	0
W. M. Macaulay, Esq.	20	0	0
T. R. McLellan, Esq.	20	0	0
Max. Denso, Esq.	20	0	0
Captain P. Phelps, R.E.	10	0	0
Dr. Keith	10	0	0
C. McIver, Esq	20	0	0
D. K. Maclean, Esq.	10	0	0
D. McIver, Esq., Jr.	10	0	0
L. A. Montclar, Esq.	10	0	0
W. Parfitt, Esq	10	0	0
F. Gibbons, Esq.	5	0	0
H. E. Watson, Esq.	10	0	0
E. C. Steele, Esq.	5	0	0
J. Robson, Esq.	20	0	0
J. Goulding, Esq.	10	0	0
R. Taunton, Esq.	10	0	0
G. T. Portlock, Esq.	10	0	0
F. H. Jollye, Esq	5	0	0
S. Tyabjee, Esq	10	0	0
Mr. Fearn	5	0	0
Mr. Mason	5	0	0
Mr. Ward	5	0	0
Mr. Collins	5	0	0
Mr. De Silva	5	0	0
Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee	5	0	0
Mr. Rustomjee Frommurze	10	0	0
Mr. Pestonjee Bhicoajee Dubash	10	0	0
Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee	5	0	0
Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer	5	0	0
Total ..	440	0	0

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE HEAD QUARTER STAFF 24TH BRIGADE R. A. AND R. A. LAHORE DIVISION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Colonel J. Eliot	16	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cookworthy (had subscribed before)			
Lieutenant Colonel D. J. F. Newall	16	0	0
Captain W. A. Liot	10	0	0
Lieutenant R. M. Stewart	10	0	0
Quarter-Master F. L. Tucker	5	0	0
Sergeant-Major J. McKenna	3	0	0
Quarter-Master Sergeant T. Wilton	3	0	0
School-Master T. Pardy	3	0	0
O. R. Clerk H. M. Mortimer	2	0	0
A. J. Gum, W. H. Towers	2	0	0
Trumpt.-Major G. Lemmon	2	0	0
Bombr. T. Jones	1	0	0
Total ..	73	0	0

RECEIVED BY ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION FROM 5TH TO 23RD NOVEMBER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Andrew Taylor	10	0	0
Colonel W. B. Salmon	15	0	0
Captain J. E. C. Pryce	20	0	0
Dr. C. Joynt	30	0	0
Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald	50	0	0
Colonel W. H. Havelock	50	0	0
Colonel W. Wedderburn	50	0	0
Captain A. R. Hoskins	20	0	0
Captain W. C. Anderson	20	0	0
Sub-Conductor J. Cogan	5	0	0
Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.	50	0	0
Sir Hugh L. Monk	10	0	0
Sir H. Priestley	25	0	0
Colonel Fraser, 11th Hussars	30	0	0
Officers and Crew of H. M.'s S. Dalhousie	90	10	0
Colonel T. Thatcher	20	0	0
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia	10	0	0
Artificers H. M.'s Dockyard, Master Builder's Department	242	12	9
Total ..	748	6	9

RECEIVED BY ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION FROM 24TH NOV. TO 9TH DEC.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward Rs.	748	6	9
Collected by O. B. C. at Colombo	2,491	0	0
A mite from the s.s. Comorin	10	0	0
David Jolley, Harbour Master	10	0	0
Wm. Davies, Superintendent Coast Guard	10	0	0
H. E. Jacomb	20	0	0
Remitted to O. B. C. by Hoondie on Lallmull Mungulpursad	36	7	0
Manager Punjaub Bank	85	0	0
Revenue, Financial and Genl. Dept. Secretariat	24	0	0
Total ..	3,434	13	9

RECEIVED BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY, POONA.

	Rs.	a.	p.
General Geo. Montgomery	10	0	0
Archdeacon Leigh-Lye	25	0	0
A friend	50	0	0
Proceeds of Theatrical Performance	345	8	0
Officers R. A., Kirkee	75	0	0
Total ..	505	0	0
Captain D. Thomson	10	0	0
Through Bank of Bengal	193	0	0
Through Simla Bank Corporation	190	0	0
Do. Do. Do.	20	0	0
Mr. Westbrook and officers of the Sind	76	0	0

A supplementary list of subscriptions received after the foregoing will be published hereafter.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

PERSIAN TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

The following telegram from the Director Indo-European Telegraph to the Secretary to Government was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press :—

"Ispahan, 11th Dec., 12-36 p.m.

"Persian telegraph wires cut, supposed by marauders, 25 miles from Bushire, just after dark last night. Repaired this morning. This is first interruption on our Persian line for eight months. Through line now clear. Advices from London, dated yesterday, state that new Black Sea line will be completed next week. I anticipate therefrom even better working than at present."

P. W. D. FAILURES AT BANGALORE.

The triumphs of the Public Works Department are so many and so various—are they not chronicled in the newspapers of the day ?—that it is with a feeling of profound diffidence we add one more to the list. Scarcely any other part of India, we fancy, can boast of such a magnificent pile of barracks as grace the Old Race Course at this station (Bangalore), and as magnificence means money, it has tacitly been understood that the sum paid for them by the tax-payer was something out of the common. We now learn that the Commander-in-Chief has brought to the notice of Government their disgraceful condition. In the Field Battery barracks the leakage was so bad last October that one barrack had to be vacated. The material of which they are built is, as a rule, of the worst description, and all the roofs leak more or less after a heavy rain. On the Cavalry barracks the same verdict has been passed. The materials used in their construction are of the *worst possible* description, and the workmanship throughout the entire range of buildings is *decidedly faulty*. This, be it remembered, is what the Commander-in-Chief deliberately says, and General Borton, commanding the division, agrees with him. Should we not be proud of our P. W. D.? Verily it has attained to perfection the divine art of how not to do it. And in the meantime, people in different parts of the country are roused to desperation by heavy taxation and there is none to help, none to insist on inquiries into such an iniquitous expenditure on so-called public works of utility. It is too bad.—*Bangalore Herald*, Dec. 10.

BOMBAY.

Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhoy Curruмchund, a wealthy merchant of Ahmedabad, arrived here on Monday with about two hundred followers.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 54 feet 3 inches ; on the corresponding date last year it was 56 feet 4 inches.

A Gambler sent to Jail.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Succaram Crushna to a month's hard labour for gambling with cards and money in a public thoroughfare.

Execution of a Murderer.—The Mahomedan, who was sentenced in the last Criminal Sessions to be hanged for the murder of his wife, will be executed to-morrow (Thursday) morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at the front of the County Jail.

Refusal of Duty.—Robert Thomas Rigg and Michael Cain, seamen of the ship City of Liverpool, were each yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship.

Aggravated Assault.—A cart driver by name Hurry Nilloo was charged before the Chief Magistrate yesterday with committing an aggravated assault on the person of one Balla Syajee, and was fined Rs. 50, which sum was to go to the complainant.

Cotton Exports.—From a statement submitted to Government by the Collector of Customs at Kurrachee we see that during November last, 79,968 lbs., or 124 candies and 608 lbs., of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 24,975, were shipped per ships Indiana and Bushire from ports in Sind to London and Hongkong.

Cutting the Nose of a Woman.—About two days ago a Purdasee, living on the Falkland Road, cut the nose of his mistress very seriously. He then ran to the Mazagon Police Office and surrendered himself to the police. The woman was immediately taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where her nose was stitched up. The accused was yesterday placed in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee and charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the woman. He was remanded to jail.

Warrant Officers.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 22, dated 6th January 1870, under which officers are allowed, although they may not have completed eight years' actual service in India, to proceed to England on medical certificate with retention of appointment and allowance prescribed in rule V. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, will be applicable to warrant officers not holding commissions.—*Gazette of India.*

A European District Court Martial was held at Poona, on the 5th instant, when Private William Smith, of H.M.'s 2nd Queen's Regiment, was arraigned on four different charges,—viz., 1st, absenting himself from barracks without leave ; 2ndly, making away with several articles of his kit ; 3rdly, losing the same by neglect ; and 4thly, selling the following articles : —1 cloth tunic, 1 cloth trousers, a pair of boots, 2 blankets, and 1 sheet. The prisoner was found guilty on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th charges, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one hundred and sixty-eight days, out of which period forty-two days to be solitary confinement, but not to extend beyond fourteen days at intervals. The prisoner was moreover to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the above-named articles. The sentence has been confirmed by the Major-General Commanding the Poona Division.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 5th December, to Saturday, 10th December 1870

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	9,748	10	0
House Rate	4,152	6	5
Police Rate	1,923	7	5
Lighting do.	1,921	9	3
Water do.	8,986	11	5
Halalcore Cess	2,143	14	4
Market Fees	26,747	15	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	12,836	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	657	7	0
Fines and Penalties	193	0	0
Town Duties	16,506	15	4
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,800	0	0
Total Rs.	89,618	0	2

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE LATE RAJAH OF KOLHAPOOR.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

A very large public meeting was held in the evening on Saturday at the Framji Cowasji Institute, in order to give expression to the grief felt by all classes of people at the sudden and untimely death of the amiable and accomplished Rajah of Kolhapoor. A resolution was passed that a letter of condolence be addressed to the nearest relatives of the Rajah : a committee of ten gentlemen, and two joint secretaries and treasurers were also appointed to collect subscriptions in order to perpetuate in the best way possible the memory of His Highness in the city of Bombay. With thanks to Mr. Vinayak Jagonnath Shankersett, who was in the chair, the meeting dispersed after a sitting of more than two hours. Is there none among the pretty numerous Chiefs of Dekkan who, true to the traditional allegiance which all of them owe to the deceased, will make some adequate effort for the public expression of grief at His Highness' death and for raising some memento in honour of his memory ?

A list of subscriptions for a memorial in honour of His Highness the late lamented Rajaram Maharaj Chhattrapati of Kolhapore :—

	Rs.
Venayakrao J. Shankersett, Esq.	150
Narayan Vasudeoji, Esq.	100
Shantaram Narayan, Esq.	100
Lakhmidass Khimji, Esq.	100
Nana Moroji, Esq.	100
Bhaskar Damodar, Esq.	100
Mathuradas Lowji, Esq.	100
Raghunath Narayan, Esq.	50
Sakharam Arjoon, Esq.	50
Bhau Daji, Esq.	50
Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq.	50
Balaji Pandurang, Esq.	50
B. M. Wagle, Esq.	30
M. G. Ranade, Esq.	30
Nowroji Dadabhai Oonwala, Esq.	25
Harrichand Sadasivji, Esq.	25
Vamon Abaji Modak, Esq.	25
Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, Esq.	25
Shantaram Vithal, Esq.	20
Thakurdas Atmaram, Esq.	20
Vishnu P. Shastri, Esq., of the *Indu-Prakash* Press.	20
Ramchandra V. Madgaumkar, Esq.	20
Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Esq.	20
Pandurang Balibhadra, Esq.	15
Wasantrao B. Talpade, Esq.	15
Atmaram J. Kirtikar, Esq.	15
Gopinath Sadasivji, Esq.	15
Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	10
Jayasatyabhodhrao Tirmalrao, Esq.	10
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq.	10
Bhasker H. Bhagwat, Esq.	10
Dalpatram Jivanram, Esq.	10

THE S. P. G. SOCIETY IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A case of a rather unusual character for the notice of the Judges of the Small Cause Court was called before Mr. Spencer, third Judge of that Court, yesterday. The suit was brought by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Missionary, Bombay, against Mr. T. F. Punnett, acting Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to recover a sum of Rs. 417, said to be due to the plaintiff. That sum was made up of a claim for, (1) an allowance for house rent of Rs. 50 per mensem for the six months from May to October last, (2) a sum of Rs. 97 alleged to have been illegally detained from plaintiff's stipend on account of salary said to have been overdrawn, and (3) Rs. 50 for interest in consequence of the plaintiff's entire stipend having, on one occasion, been kept back for seven months after it was due—less Rs. 30 since paid—showing a total of Rs. 417.

The Rev. Mr. Keer appeared to conduct his case in person ; Mr. Peile, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Punnett.

On the case being called,

Mr. Peile said his client did not wish to raise objections but he had to submit that the suit would not lie as against him.

Mr. Keer submitted that as Mr. Punnett was the secretary of the Society, he must be held to represent it in the same way as the secretary of any association or company represented such corporation.

The objection raised by Mr. Peile was allowed by the Judge, and the case then proceeded as against the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, represented by Mr. Punnett.

Mr. Keer in opening his case first referred to the steps taken twenty-three years ago to supply the want of clergy among Europeans in India. The late Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Daniel Watson, had made an appeal to the community for funds to support the clergy at stations where the H. E. I. Company had not provided them with regular chaplains ; and the result of that was the organization of a society in Calcutta, called the Additional Clergy Society, and intended for the support of clergy who should be induced by a liberal guaranteed provision to come out to labour among Europeans here. They had a liberal stipend, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per mensem with house and travelling allowances, pension, &c., and the privilege of joining the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund. That society was followed by others similar in Madras and Bombay, and he, Mr. Keer, was selected as a harbour chaplain for Bombay at a stipend of £480 a year, was appointed by the London Committee in 1865, and came out early in 1866 and took up his residence in Bombay. He entered into an agreement for Rs. 400 per mensem and free quarters afloat or on shore, with a provision for the return of his passage money, £90, if he returned owing to any cause other than sickness earlier than three years, the agreement however to continue without such liability after the expiry of the three years. These terms were precisely the same as those advocated by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs in a valuable paper on Indian Missions. He lived afloat until December 1867, when, in consequence of the church-ship being sent by the Government to Abyssinia, he had to come on shore, and the rent of quarters on shore was then allowed. Since the end of 1869 he had been unable to obtain a suitable lodging in the Fort, and had obtained permission from a friend to store his books and to sleep in an office, getting his meals elsewhere and pursuing his studies chiefly at the rooms of the Asiatic Society, of which he was a member. The committee for some time continued the allowance of Rs. 50 for rent, but it was finally stopped without any notice, on the ground that no rent was paid by him as no vouchers had been sent in.

Mr. Peile remarked that the committee stopped the allowance when they found Mr. Keer was not incurring any expenses for rent, and that it had been paid for the first four months of this year by mistake.

Mr. Keer replied that he had furnished a full account of the entire circumstances of his position every month to the Society, and had expressed his regret that he was, owing to the well known scarcity of suitable lodgings in the Fort, unable to obtain such, and was consequently exposed to the expensiveness of living in hotels. As he had been going to Kattyawar in July, too, he had thought it better to decline getting lodgings until his return ; and the Bishop had expressed his approval by letter, advising him as he could obtain lodgings only in hotels to let the matter remain in abeyance until his return in August. He had hoped therefore that a month's notice or allowance would have been given him after August. The committee had seemed to consider no notice necessary as he was not paying rent ; but he submitted that he had been paying rent *seriatim* with his meals in hotels, and that he was entitled to claim some allowance as Government granted Rs. 90 to junior chaplains—one of whom had felt the same difficulty in obtaining lodgings in the Fort and had resided gratuitously in an office. The lodgings at hotels varied from five to six rupees per diem, or Rs. 150 to 180 per mensem, and even bare rooms at Watson's Hotel, he was informed, let from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per mensem, so that the sum charged by him was not so very extravagant. Indeed, the committee passed a minute allowing him to pay up to Rs. 70, and directed him to obtain lodgings, but they gave him no notice before cutting off the entire payment absolutely. Nor had the committee any right to interfere in the matter at all for the license provided for all these matters, subject to the Archdeacon's or Bishop's approval, so as not to prevent any one giving lodgings to a clergyman if they chose. Mr. Keer then said the committee seemed to have objected to the payment as his engagement had expired, but in reply to that he was prepared to show that such agreements always continued for an unlimited number of years, with the exception of the clause as to passage money. With regard to the second item, he said the Rs. 97 had been retained from his stipend on account of money overdrawn by him before any proof had been furnished to him that it was overdrawn. Vouchers had afterwards been shown him, and he now admitted it had been overdrawn. The merits of the case, he said, had been laid by him before the Bishop, but his Lordship declined to deal with them except as a member of the committee : and hence this suit. He read the letter and reply to the Court as follows :—

Fort, Bombay, 31st August 1870.

To the Right Rev. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Bombay.

My Lord Bishop,—I have this moment received the enclosed note and abstract for the month of July, returned to me by the Secretary S.P.G., refusing to sanction the items charged for rent on the ground, as your Lordship will see, that the committee had decided the question, and he (the Secretary) refused to reopen it. I do not, my Lord, accept this decision, believing it an unjust one. I offered to refund the amount of rent charged for July while I was in Kattywar (though there is no rule requiring this), and to enter it in the report under some initial, as money saved by rent, though not a single week has passed this year in which I have not actually paid rent. The committee by agreement with me nearly five years ago, agreed to find me with free quarters, ashore or afloats and now refuse this payment on some such ground at that I am "in free quarters," which, as a fact, I deny If I were, however, I should expect, if they were allowed me by a friend, to be allowed to pay the money so saved to the Additional Clergy Fund and not to have it taken from me and, without acknowledgment, appropriated by the Society. As no gift of any kind, not even of stowage for my books, has been made to the committee but only to myself, though this last is all that has been given me by a friend. For my meals I have gone to hotels, and sometimes to lodge, and, for my studies, to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society's Library, of which I have the honour to be a member. And no provision exists for taking a meal or making a cup of tea in the office where my books are, nor can food be cooked there. Hence I cannot consider the above gift as "free quarters" nor as given by the committee no notice of the smallest dissatisfaction has been as yet expressed to me either by the secretary, committee, or your Lordship, with the present arrangement for my lodgings ; nor is it alleged that it is inimical to the success of my work, but, on the contrary, favourable thereto as I am thrown among the very persons for whom I labour, though not without a slight sacrifice of my personal comfort. It was, however, once only contemplated by me as a temporary measure, from the difficulty of obtaining suitable lodgings in the Fort or near my work. And as I have paid and still do pay rent according to the decisions of the Indian Government regarding its bungalow (seriatim with my meals). I neither can nor will (under my present agreement, to which it is opposed) submit to have this item entirely disallowed by the arbitrary and unreasonable act of a committee. If they object to the moderate amount charged as unreasonable or extravagant, which I have not heard, I am open to reconsider the matter. The Government, I may add, allows to its junior chaplains Rs. 90 per mensem in Bombay ; and one of these drew it for several months, when quarters were actually given him. With regard to the item stopped from my stipend in June last, I never have submitted thereto, and only gave a receipt for part of the sum due to me under protest against the stoppage, until I had time to enter more fully into the question. The committee must have known from my letters that I had promised to refund this sum, which had been overdrawn by mistake, and had promised to do so ; and that I had refused so to repay until I had seen the vouchers (a very reasonable request), and it was certainly a most unaccountable and illegal proceeding to stop the item from my stipend, instead of allowing me to repay it as the auditors had suggested. This method of stopping money is moreover one that may lead to serious evils if permitted ; and is one in which more than one can engage, though I trust I may not have to resort to a proceeding which I cannot but regard as in a high degree dishonorable. I regarded the mistake as too trivial for the committee's attention, and one for the secretary who made or allowed it to have corrected. I therefore beg your Lordship to rectify these errors by allowing me the opportunity of honorable payment of any sums overdrawn by me, and the payment of my rent—that if any amount is saved I may have an opportunity of refunding it to the Society.—I remain, &c.,

Wm. Brown Keer,
Harbour Chaplain, A. C. F.

To this the Bishop replied as follows :—

My dear Mr. Keer,—The matter referred to is not one with which I have to deal, except as a member of the committee. In the general view of the committee I concur, and I do not suppose the committee will again consider the question, nor ought you, I think, to raise it unless you can show that your present mode of living is an expensive one.—Yours, &c., H. A. Bombay.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Keer said he was at present getting Rs. 233-5-4 per month from the Society whilst he was informed the committee were receiving from Government Rs. 300 per month for his work—Rs. 150 on account of the gaol and Rs. 150 on account of the harbour.

Mr. Peile briefly replied. He submitted as to the first item that the rent could not be claimed, as notice was given on 2nd July that it would be disallowed if Mr. Keer did not send in vouchers ; and as to the second item, he said that was now admitted to have been detained for money overdrawn, so that neither it nor the third item could be claimed.

The Judge expressed his opinion that the committee had the power to alter the agreement as they chose, but that they should have given a month's notice before they discontinued the allowance for rent. He therefore gave decision in favour of the plaintiff for one month's rent, that being the month before notice was given. As to the second item, he disallowed it, remarking that he could not enter into the question of the courtesy or justice of refusing at first, and afterwards exhibiting, the vouchers. As there was no claim for stipend, of course the last item could not be allowed.

It was stated by Mr. Peile that his client would not, on hearing his honours opinion, object to paying Rs. 50 and so decree was given for Rs.50.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

The s. s. Tagus, Captain J. J. Grey, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning with a general cargo and military details from England. She left London on the 28th October, Malta on the 13th, Port Said on the 18th, and Suez on the 22nd November. The following are the details, which number in all 306 :—

Captain Pigon 104th Foot, (in command of the troops on board.)

Ridingmaster Matthews, and 113 men, women and children of the 11th Hussars.

Cornet Martin, and 43 men, women and children of the 21st Hussars.

Lieutenant Oakes, Ensign Hornby, and 63 men, women and children of the 2/19th Foot.

Lieutenant Lofthouse, and 71 men, women and children of the 96th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Ferguson, Staff.

Cornet Trevelyan, 3rd Hussars.

Quartermaster Cartney, 49th Foot.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Hume, 79th Foot.

Ensign Stokes, 83rd Foot.

Ensign Reilly, 105th Foot.

Ensign Harris, 106th Foot.

Ensign Barclay, 108th Foot.

These troops will be landed early this morning and forwarded by train to Deolalee, *en route* to Jubbulpore, to join their respective corps in the Bengal Presidency. The officers will not accompany the troops, but will receive orders from the Brigade Major here as to proceeding to their destinations.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The result of the F. E. A. Examination shows that only 44 out of 135 have passed. The names of successful candidates with the Colleges they belong to are given below :—

Elphinstone College.

Shivram Vithal Bhundarkar, Damodar Dinanath Bhat, Sorabji Adarji [Bomboatvala, Edalji Sorabji Bottlevala, Mervanji Mancherji Cama, Navroji Palanji Desai, Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, Bejanj Manickji Jambusaria, Pralhad Narayan Jog, Ganesh Venkatesh Joshi, Fardunji Manickji Kanga, Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, Sorabji Pestanji Kanga, Jagjivan Bhavanishankar Kapadia, Vithal Bapuji Karmarkar Jehangir Kaikhosru Khambata, Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, Vital Khanderao Kittikar, Jehangeershah Erachshah Kohijar, Kharshedji Rastamji Kutar, Ganesh Gopal Pandit, Hari Madhav Pandit, Behramji Bamanji Patel, Mahadev Anant Sathe, Ramchandra Janardan Vaidya, and Dulabji Dharamshi Ved.

Deccan College.

Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, Shivram Parshuram Bhide, Pandurang Venkatesh Chintamanipethkar, Ramchandra Chintaman Dike, Krishnaji Parshuram Gadgil, Narayan Vinayak Ganpule, Damodar Govind Gharpure, Ganesh Kashinath Gokhale, Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, Keshav Vaman Kirtane, Vinayak Mahadev Pandit, Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabadhe and Ganesh Pandurang Thakar.

Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

Venkatrao Rukhmangad Inamdar and Gopal Venkatesh Panandikar.

St. Xavier's College.

Michael McDermott and Simon Oshaughnessy.

"THE JUDGES RAGE AND THE CLIENTS PAY THE COSTS."

As a case brought by Richard Latham and others against Nanabhoy Manockchund was yesterday called on before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. McCulloch, for the plaintiff, said an order had been obtained yesterday in a peculiar manner. The defendant, he said, had applied to Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday and obtained an order calling upon the plaintiffs in this case to show cause, in chambers, why the service on which the plaintiffs relied was not an insufficient service. What Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers had to do with the service in a suit which was not before him, but which came before Mr. Justice Green to-day, he could not understand ; for whether the service was good or not was a matter which should be decided by his Lordship (Mr. Justice Green) now.

Mr. Justice Green said that as Mr. Justice Bayley had ordered that all proceedings should be stopped he was afraid he could not do anything.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, my Lord. The judges rage and the clients pay the costs.

Mr. Justice Green—I will speak to Mr. Justice Bayley about it, and I can hear the suit on Thursday.

HIGH COURT SUITS.

(Tuesday, December 13.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. sued Balkrishna Sittaram & Co. to recover Rs. 40,778 12-8, being the amount due on three dishonored London bills. Nanabhoy Pandoorung, one of the defendants, did not appear. On enquiry being made as to the whereabouts of Nanabhoy, it was intimated to the Court that he had gone to Damaun with a view to evade service of the summons. By the order of the Court the service was made on Narayen Pandoorung, one of the brothers of the defendant. The Court gave a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 40,778-12-8 with interest and costs, and ordered speedy execution of the decree against the defendant Nanabhoy. Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Jefferson, represented the plaintiffs.

Mr. Wagle appeared for Curreem Hubib in a suit against Khumissa Hajee Husson to recover Rs. 2,149-8, including interest, being the amount due on a bond executed by defendant to plaintiff on or about 1865. The debt was admitted, and the Judge entered a verdict in plaintiff's favour with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

Merwanjee Dossabhoy, represented by Mr. Ferguson, obtained decree against Pemabhoy Dhurrumsey for Rs. 2,000, due on a promissory note, with interest at 9 per cent., from 22nd March 1870, costs, and interest on the amount of the judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

Cadur Hajee alias Hajee Hoosein sued J. W. Christison for Rs. 2,400 for goods supplied. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, applied that the case might be postponed for ten days, and stated that the defendant, who is at Aden, had telegraphed to Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, to this effect—" Get Hoosein's case adjourned for ten days in order that it may be settled out of Court." Mr. Farran, who appeared for the plaintiff, objected to a postponement, and the case was proceeded with. An acknowledgment by the plaintiff of having received 30 cases sent by defendant to Sholapore was read, in which defendant promised to pay Rs. 2,250 in a month. Time passed without any payment, and in answer to demands defendant wrote several letters promising to pay, in one of which he promised to pay Rs. 500 monthly till the claim was satisfied. Plaintiff stated that since January last he had only been paid Rs. 150 on account of his claim, so that Rs. 2,400 was still due, including interest. His Lordship granted decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,400, with interest at 9 per cent on Rs. 2,250 from 27th January last, costs, and interest on the judgment.

THE CROWN vs. SHARMAN.

Poona, 12th December.

(Before Dr. Fraser, F. P. Magistrate.)

Mr. Prichard for the prosecution, Mr. Macfarlane for the defence.

Evidence of Major Mellis.

I herein make oath and state that my name is George Julius Mellis ; my religion Christian ; my age 41 ; my occupation Executive Engineer, Poona ; my residence Poona camp, talooka Havallee, district Poona ; further, I am officiating as Executive Engineer of Kirkee ; the works of Government House, Gunnesh Khind, are now in my charge. They were transferred to my charge about two months ago. Up to that time they were in the charge of Executive Engineer, Mr. Howard. Mr. Howard is now in England. I have been an Executive Engineer about 16 years. I know the accused, Mr. Sharman. He belongs to the subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department. He was appointed to the Public Works Department on the 14th August 1856. His present grade is supervisor, to which he was promoted in May 1865, but I do not know whether he has obtained any subsequent promotion. Up to April 1865, the pay of accused varied, and on his promotion he obtained Rs. 200 a month. I have had occasion to examine some of the work executed under the superintendence of the accused at Gunnesh Khind. I have seen much which is of the very worst description, in respect of lime used in the work. The tower of Government House, Gunnesh Khind, was taken down in consequence of failure. I know the tower in the Body Guard lines at Qund, near Gunnesh Khind. I believe that it was taken down and re-built. I believe the original tower was built under the superintendence of the accused, Sharman. If I am shown the bills for those towers from my office I can recognize the signature of the accused. I have referred to the books of my office for the purpose of ascertaining the system on which the works were carried on under the superintendence of the accused, Sharman. The works were carried on by a system of task work. Works were given to men, and they were paid for by measurement. I know Ashunna Ramia by name ; he was employed on works at Gunnesh Khind, as the books of my office show. He was employed under the superintendence of the accused, Sharman. Previously to his employment under accused, Sharman, he had only trivial transactions in connection with the P. W. D. in Poona or Kirkee. The system of payments on measurements in the P. W. D. is that a schedule of rates is sanctioned by the Executive Engineer. The work is measured by the superintendent in charge, and payments for the quantity charged by him made by the Executive Engineer. From an examination of books in my office this appears to have been the system pursued at the time the works were under the superintendence of the accused, Sharman ; but I cannot find any schedule of rates or contracts sanctioned by the Executive Engineer. Government gives the Executive Engineer monthly a credit on the treasury, and the money is drawn by that officer for the payment of the bills. The overseer in charge is bound to measure up the work under his own personal inspection, and to enter the quantities of work performed in a bill, and to certify on the bill that the claim is correct, and that the measurements were made by him. This bill is submitted to the Executive Engineer, who draws a cheque on the treasury on the amount in favour of the person who performed the work. The security which the Executive Engineer has that the claims are correct, and that Government is not defrauded, is his faith in the general honesty of the overseer, the signature of the overseer to the bill, and the certificate of the same official on the bill. In these bills everything depends on the accuracy of the quantities entered as measured up in the bill, and there entered as performed. I know the cook room for the family quarters of the Government Band at Gunnesh Khind. I have examined the building ; it is 15 feet long by 10 feet wide. I have measured the cut stone pavement laid in that building, it is under 300 square feet. I have been in the habit of seeing the handwriting of the accused. I think I could recognise it if shown to me. To the best of my belief the bill now shown to me is in the handwriting of the accused Sharman, in the body of it, the signature to it, and that to the certificate on it, that is the whole bill with the exception of Government resolution $\frac{1051}{2461}$ C. W. 29th November 1866, the words deduct value of work shown in the last certificate, net value of works done since date of last certificate, the figures 1538-2-11, the signature of W. M. S. Howard ; and the words mark of Ashunna Ramia on the back of the bill, and the mark on the receipt stamp, excepting also the letter-press portion of the bill. The bill is for the cook-room of the family quarters at Gunneshkind. It was submitted by accused Sharman to Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer of Kirkee. The bill was passed by Mr. Howard as shown by his signature. Payments were made on the bill, which is receipted by Ashunna Ramia. I produce the contractor's ledger of my office, in which I point out an entry showing the manner in which this bill, No. 13, was paid : that the sum of Rs. 1,358-2-11 was paid in conjunction with two other sums of Rs. 802-11-8 and Rs. 537-9-1, making a total of Rs. 3,174-15-2, which was paid by cheque No. 49, drawn 10th May 1867, in favour of Ashunna Ramia. I produce the cash book of my office, showing that on the 11th May 1867, the sum of Rs. 5,916-7-4 is debited, one item of which is the sum of Rs. 3,174-15-2 above alluded to. This is shown by reference to the entries on page 48 of the contractor's ledger before produced. I also produce my office ledger for 1867-68, on page 273 of which there is a charge against Government, under date 11th May 1867, of Rs. 14,062-10-7, in which is included the amount of bill No. 13 before produced. This shows that the amount of Rs. 1,358-2-11 has been charged against Government. I produce bill No. 13, above referred to, from the records of my office. The amount of cut stone pavement entered in the bill, 1,330 square feet, has not been executed. It has been charged and paid for as if it had been executed. It appears to me to be a false charge, and that Government has been defrauded in it. Had I known that the quantity charged, 1,330 square feet, had not been executed, I as Executive Engineer would never have paid the bill. I do not believe that this excess charge in the bill is an accident, nor that any one with the long experience that accused Sharman had had (at the time the charge was made as his attention must have been attracted by the large quantity of expensive cut stone pavement in so small and unimportant a building) could have made it by accident. Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer, had a credit on the Treasury for the payment of these bills, and from that credit the amount of this bill was paid. When a credit of this kind is granted to an Executive Engineer, it is understood that the money is disbursed accurately in the way shown in the bills. The signature on the left hand bottom corner of the bill, above the word contractor, ought to be in the handwriting of the contractor who submits the bill.

Cross-examined by solicitor for accused—The bill which I have produced is one of the two referred to in my letters to Mr. Pritchard as certified. The other is in the possession of Mr. Pritchard. The 1,000 square feet referred to in my complaint as overcharged, is about 1,000 square feet. The overcharge of about 1,000 square feet was first brought to my knowledge by the accountant on the day after I had taken over charge from Mr. Howard. The accountant's name is Venayek Gopal. I do not remember his telling me when he first discovered the overcharge. He brought it to my notice to guide his assertion that frauds had been committed in the Kirkee Executive Engineer's Office. I conclude that he knew of it some time, more or less, before he brought it to my notice. The estimate containing the items charged for in bill No. 13 is in the records of my office. I have not brought it to Court. I examined that estimate on Saturday last, with reference to this bill. I only examined the item of pavement. It does not now correspond with the item in the bill ; but it appears once to have corresponded with it, an erasure having been made of the figure 1 : that figure 1 is in the thousands place. I do not know by whom the original estimate was made. It is usual for the supervisor of Public Works to have a copy of that estimate by him. I do not know how much work accused Sharman had in hand at the date of the bill No. 13. When the overcharge was pointed out to me by the accountant, I informed Mr. Howard that an accusation has been made against the office generally : I did not speak to him of any particular cases. If accused Sharman had made out this bill No. 13 from the abstract of the estimate, he would have made it out as it is, as regards the item of pavement. I have heard from the accountant Venayek Gopal that some deduction was made for Ashunna, but I do not know this from any personal examination of the books, nor do I know that it refers to the overcharge for the pavement. The final payment was made to Ashunna before I joined the office. I have in the course of my experience known of mistakes made in bills submitted by supervisors, but not as a rule ; bills as a rule are correct. When mistakes do occur the bill is returned to be corrected. There is no means of checking by the estimates quantities of measurements entered in the bills, but only of checking the rate and amount of payment, except in the case of final bills : there is no check on the monthly bills as regards measurements. Bill No. 13 is not a final bill. I do not consider it possible for accused Sharman to have accidentally made the mistake in his bill of so large an overcharge, as he had the copy of original estimate with him at the time he made the bill ; and on the body of the original estimate the item of pavement was correct if he made out the bill at all from the estimate it is possible for him to have made it from the abstract of the estimate, which did not contain any error in the body of it. Accused Sharman was working under me in 1865 at Kirkee barracks and church. I do not remember having found any fault with him : if I had done so for any thing serious, I should have remembered it. I have had apportunities of seeing accused Sharman write. My knowledge of the way in which the works at Gunneshkind were carried is entirely derived from the books of my office. I do not know Ashunna by sight. It is only from the books of my office that I know he was employed at Gunneshkind. I do not know whether Ashunna's previous trivial transactions were under Sharman or not, except from the books of my office, and Ashunna's receipt on the bill. I do not know that this payment was made to Ashunna himself ; the difference in the item of pavement in what Ashunna appears to have been paid and ought to have been paid is about Rs 600.

Re-examination by prosecution reserved until orginal estimate is produced.

The case has been adjourned until Monday next, in consequence of Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Fraser proceeding to Bombay to-day to appear before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court to show cause why Mr. Sharman has been detained in the custody of the police. It will be seen from the proceedings that Mr. Sharman has been charged with "criminal breach of trust." The Railway Magistrate's Court was crowded with spectators.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 13.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 13th Dec., 6-30 a.m.—Steamer Mooltan from Aden arrived.

Galle, 13th Dec., 6-35 a.m.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

Galle, 13th Dec., 2-40 p.m.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WOMAN.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

In the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 8th inst., the case of the Queen vs. Kalika Prasad was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill. At a Court of Criminal Sessions for the District of Canara, held at Carwar on the 10th November last, before Mr. A. L. Spens, Acting Session Judge of Carwar, the accused, a mendicant from Lucknow residing at Coompta, committed for trial by Azum Vithal Ramchunder, first class subordinate magistrate of Coompta, was charged with murder in causing the death of Bhuginee, woman. The accused pleaded guilty, and confirmed the accuracy of the statement he had freely and willingly made before the committing magistrate. The deceased, when admitted into the Coompta dispensary, was found to have received forty-four wounds in the neck, face, chest, and other parts of the body, and was weltering in blood. The prisoner, when asked before the Session Judge if he had any reason to urge why sentence of death should not be passed on him, said—I am ready to be shot with a gun or cut in two with a sword. I am quite prepared to die. When I went to the deceased's house I took my knife with me, and I wear it day and night. My motive for committing this crime was that she was my concubine, and she left me and put up with a sepoy, a soukar's peon. She did not leave my house and protection, but they were always talking together and familiar with each other. She was not my wife. I met her about six months ago when I was coming from Punderpoor, and I have kept her since. I have known, since I was a boy at Lucknow, that I would be hanged if the murder of this woman or the taking away her life was proved against me. It is well known to me. I was in perfect health and in perfect possession of my senses when I committed this crime. I would have committed suicide also, but God did not permit me to do so. I intended to give away this property now in Court (gold and silver ornaments) and then commit suicide. I was going to Gokur to give these things to some religious mendicants, but was apprehended at Tawdry ferry. I was then taken to the subordinate magistrate at Coompta. I was shown deceased in the hospital. I said I knew her and was the man who had wounded her. My witnesses are God and this earth. I mean that I committed this murder on the earth, and that God witnessed the murder. I wish the witnesses in this case to be sent away and not put to any inconvenience. I am my own witness. I say all this while in good health and in possession of my senses. My only complaint is that I was well fed at Coompta, and I am not well fed in this jail.

Mr. Spens, in his finding, said—The accused at the bar stands charged, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with having committed murder by causing the death of one Bhuginee, and pleads guilty. Under section 362 of the Criminal Procedure Code, this plea constitutes legal and sufficient proof of guilt. It sometimes happens, however, that an accused person pleads guilty to the commission of an offence of which he may not really be legally guilty, though he may have actually done what he has himself deliberately admitted he did so. I have, therefore, caused accused's examination before the committing magistrate to be evidence in trial. And although sections 362 and 363 lead to the conclusion that the selection of assessors to try the case is unnecessary when a plea of guilty has been recorded, I have selected assessors for the trial in order that they, with myself, might come to a deliberate conclusion as to the guilt of the accused, on his examination recorded by the magistrate and explained personally in this Court by himself. The result has been that no possible doubt exists in the mind of the Court as to the fact that accused has committed coolly and barbarously a cruel murder.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence passed on the accused.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on Friday, Dec 9, Mr. Stephen introduced the bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter. The hon'ble gentleman began by remarking on the ill-arranged plan of the Criminal Procedure Code, and went on to cite numerous instances of a want of system which appeared to him to characterise this work. He thought that the modification, and a very considerable abbreviation of the code, would effect a great saving of time both to the student of Indian law and to those who were engaged in practising it. He drew attention also to the present unsatisfactory state of the law, which regulated appeals in criminal cases, and which gave, in his opinion, an excessive power to the prisoner of appealing against a conviction that was denied to the Court in appealing against the prisoner That class of appeals described as revisions gave rise, he thought, to a great deal of unnecessary intricacy, and indeed injustice, and he went on to show how a system might be devised which should offer equal, if not greater, advantages than those obtained in England, where the Secretary of State in the Home Department was empowered to give final decisions. Mr. Stephen closed his remarks by some observations on the working of the jury system in this country—a system which he, speaking as he did on but a slight acquaintance with the country and merely, indeed, as an English lawyer, doubted very much the applicability of to this, or any other country but England. The bill was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in three months.

Sir Richard Temple introduced the bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government Paper Currency. Some exceptions were taken to the bill by Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Cowie, to which Sir Richard replied. In doing so he remarked that the Mint Master had just reported to him the arrival of the required machinery for producing gold coins, which would shortly be issued to the public on demand. The bill was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in two months.

Mr. Chapman then introduced the bill for the consolidation of the law relating to the emigration of native labourers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson was sworn in, and took his seat in the Council, and was added to a number of the select committees.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, has come, in the course of his official tour, to Allahabad. Dr. Cunningham has completed his visitation of Moradabad, Kumaon, Rohilkund, and Oudh.

Horses and Horse Dealers from Yarkundee.—This week two very large Kafilas of horses arrived in Lahore from Cabul, and are now resting in Sultan Serai. The horses have been collected from great distances, from Bokhara, Turkistan, Herat and Afghanistan. Some of them are very good animals, and the owners ask enormous prices. There are a good many very fair ponies, among whom some wretched cow-like Yarkundee animals cut a very poor figure. The men are remarkably tall, stout fellows, but are indescribably filthy, and so free of tongue as to seem even cheeky. For example, the sahib examining a horse says, "I wanted a horse, but this is more like an ass." "You are wrong, sahib, this is neither a horse nor ass, this is an elephant." "How much do you ask for it ?" "Nine hundred rupees." "Why do you waste time in asking so much ?" "How much do you offer, sahib ?" "Two hundred." "Why do *you* waste time by offering so little ?"—*Indian Public Opinion.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th Dec., 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 12th Dec., 7-15 p.m. ; via Turkey, 10th Dec., 12-10 p.m. ; America via Russia, 13th Dec., 3.40 a.m. ; via Russia, 12th Dec., 3.40 p.m. ; via Turkey, 11th Dec., 2-9 p.m. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines beyond clear ; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—13th Dec., 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th Dec., 7-15 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 10th Dec., 12-10 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 44 hours 29 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 12th Dec., 7-39 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 36 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th Nov., 2-9 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 44 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th Dec., 3-40 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 11th to 8 p.m. of the 12th Dec. is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	8	8	0	8
" Calcutta	6	13	0	37
" Madras	7	44	0	10
" Galle	10	26	3	10

OUTWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. steamer Simla from Calcutta arrived in the Madras roads on the morning of the 10th instant, with the following passengers :—

From Calcutta to Hongkong—Mr and Mrs. Tait.
From Calcutta to Suez—Major-General Vaughan.
From Calcutta to Southampton—Mr. James Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. Harrington.

The Simla left next morning, taking with her the following passengers :—

From Madras to Southampton—Mrs. Scott, child, two infants, and European servant ; Mrs. Middlecoat and child.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 10th November, at 4 p.m.

Present—Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S., one of the vice-presidents, in the chair.

Members—Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik ; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, M.R.A.S. ; Captain J. E. C. Pryce, F.R.G.S. ; Javerilal Umiashunker, Esq. ; Atmaram Pandurung, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; the Rev. R. Jardine ; Narayan Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; the Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. ; T. F. Punnett, Esq. ; the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer ; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A. ; Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq. ; Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq. ; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; H. A. Santook, Esq. ; Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq. ; Harichund Chintamon, Esq. ; and James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., officiating Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Several books and pamphlets, as presents to the Library, were laid before the meeting.

Present to the Museum.—Ten brass and copper coins obtained from the people of Ellora and Roza. Presented by G. C. Gilder, Esq.

Dr. Bhau Daji then read a paper giving a résumé of about seventy inscriptions in Dharwar and Mysore, from the photographs printed for the Committee of Architectural Antiquities of Western India, with remarks.

At the conclusion of the paper it was moved by the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson and seconded by Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik that the best thanks of the Society be voted to Dr. Bhau Daji for the paper that had just been read. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Burgess—in reference to a remark by Dr. Bhau Daji regarding the disappearance of an inscription mentioned by Col. Cunningham—said he thought this Society ought to bring to the notice of Government the destruction that is at present going on in many districts under the hands of officers in the P. W. D., and railway contractors. Mr. Burgess further said that—in a list of remains in the Central Provinces, appended to a memorandum which I recently drew up on architecture and archæology—I have mentioned that at Khandwa "many finely carved pillars, cornices, &c., lie about or are built into modern erections ;" and that at Karanbel, near Tewar in Jubulpur, the stones of some well known remains have recently been "carried off by railway contractors for building bridges and permanent way." This, I fear, will be of but little service in stopping a system of vandalism that is daily spreading. Only a few days ago we heard of the columns, &c., of the Alhu din ka Jompra being carried off and employed in the construction of some ephemeral municipal erection at Ajmir ; yet the Government of India has of late given some proofs of a willingness at least to aid in the conservation and representation of archæological remains if it only knew how to operate, and this Society might perhaps do some service by calling its attention to the frequency of the destruction of interesting antiquities. A correspondent wrote me only yesterday in these terms—" Many instances of a flagrant character have come under my personal notice—the wood-work of the fine old forts of Ankai and Tackai, near Manmar, were sold to railway contractors by the Vinchukar, and nearly demolished by efforts to take out the door and window lintels, &c., efforts fortunately generally frustrated by the excellent chunam in which the wood work was set."

Again, " two Jain temples near Harseed, a railway station in the district of Hushangabad, containing figures bearing inscriptions and dates—viz., A.D. 1209, 1214, and 1222—were removed on account of their masonry, and now form part of some railway viaducts and bridges. The inscribed figures were however fortunately rescued and placed in the Nagpur Museum. One temple yet exists untouched and is often visited by the few persons aware of its position.

" Fine remains in British Nimar have been treated in this manner for years, and well-executed sculptures from them can be seen in all public works, buildings, causeways, &c. The very Kachery at Khandwa exhibits such evidences of vandalism, which however are too common to attract much notice. Every village in the same district boasts a heap of fragments of sculpture, evidently the spoil of temples. This is especially the case near Khandwa."

Here is surely sufficient evidence to go upon : but the story from all quarters is nearly the same. A railway employer at Saidapur, in the south of the Hydrabad territory, has several inscriptions about his house—saved perhaps from ruins he and his fellows were pulling down but removed from their original sites, and thereby possibly much of the value of the testimony of their yet untranslated contents lost : and they themselves are as likely to be for ever lost as not unless means are speedily employed to rescue them. The tale is the sam from wherever the D. P. W. or the railway contractor appears. I doubt not members of this Society could, from their personal observation, add many instances ; and I leave it to the Society whether it is not its duty to memorialize Government on the subject.

It was unanimously agreed that a representation on this important subject should be made by the committee to Government.

The business being concluded, the meeting adjourned.

The anniversary meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Monday, the 28th November, at 4 p.m.

Present—Vice President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, in the chair.

Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R. A. Society.

Members—Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq. ; L. Reid, Esq., C.S. ; W. Loudon, Esq. ; Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik ; Dhunjebhoy Framjee, Esq. ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd ; Col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., R.E. ; H. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.A.C.S. ; James Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. ; R.S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D. ; W.M. Wood, Esq. ; the Rev. D.C. Boyd, M.A. ; Dr. Alexander Wright ; Capt. J.E.C. Pryce, F.R.G.S. ; the Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. ; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq. ; R.G. Oxenham, Esq., M.A. ; Dr. J. Pinkerton ; J. A. Forbes, Esq. ; the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. ; Narayan Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; the Rev. George Carew Reynell, M.A. ; Shantaram Narayan, Esq. ; the Rev. R. Jardine ; Dhirujlal Mathooradas, Esq. ; Atmaram Pandoorung, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; John Westlake, Esq. ; the Rev. Wm. B. Keer ; Kandas Muncharam, Esq. ; P. F. Gomes, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; Balvantrao Venayeck Shastree, Esq. ; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; Hormusjee Ardaseer Santook, Esq. ; Rustomjee Cowasjee Batherjee, Esq., G G.M.C. ; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq. ; Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq. ; Harichund Chintamon, Esq. ; Venayekrao Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq. ; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last anniversary meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary read the annual report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1869-70.

REPORT.

Members.—During the past year 23 resident and 10 non-resident members were elected against 20 resident and 10 non-resident elected in 1868-69. 25 members have withdrawn, and 4 died in the past year ; leaving 184 resident and paying members on the Society's roll. The number of non-resident members in India is 94.

Library.—During the year 740 works in 1,003 volumes were bought by the Society against 557 works in 777 volumes bought in 1868-69.

Periodicals.—The papers and periodicals taken by the Society are as follows—Literary, 10 ; Illustrated, 7 ; Scientific, 35 ; Reviews, 9 ; Newspapers, 19 ; Medical newspapers, 1 ; Registers, Army Lists, and Directories, 18 ; French literary and scientific periodicals, 8 ; American literary and scientific periodicals, 8 ; American newspaper, 1 ; German literary and scientific periodicals, 6 ; Indian newspapers, 16 ; Indian journals, reviews, &c., 31 ; Batavian Society's publications, 3—being a total of 138 literary and scientific periodicals and 37 newspapers, in all 175. Of which, 53 periodicals and transactions of learned Societies are given in return for the Society's journal.

Presents to the Library.—48 miscellaneous works in 59 volumes and 155 pamphlets were presented to the Society during the year, chiefly by the Governments of India, Bengal, and Bombay ; the Smithsonian Institution, Washington ; the Boston Society of Natural History ; the Asiatic Society of Bengal ; the United States Sanitary Commission and the Department of Agriculture ; the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen ; the Royal Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, and others.

Presents for the Museum.—A shield and Sirohi sword presented by the Chief of Jhusdun, in Kattiawar, through Dr. Bhau Daji ; two silver coins found buried in the ground within the limits of Monje Pethaee in the Kupperwunj talooka, in the district of Kaira, presented by J. King, Esq., C. S., through A. Rogers, Esq., C. S. ; eight gold, silver, and copper coins presented by Nilkant Anant Josey, Esq., and copper implements and silver ornaments of different shapes and sizes found near the village of Gungiria, in the Mhow talooka, presented by A. Bloomfield, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat.

Original Communications.—The following papers were read during the year :—

1. Facsimile, transcript and translation of a Sanskrit inscription in a Jain temple at Iwallee, in the Dharwar collectorate, dated Saka, era 506 (A. C. 584), containing a genealogy of the older Chalukya kings and the names of the poets Kalidasa and Bharavi. By Dr. Bhau Daji.

2. The Balhara dynasty of Arab writers, not the Valabhi dynasty of Kattiawar, but the Yadava dynasty of the Deccan and Central India. By ditto.

3. Hyrkodes of Indian Numismatology, the same as Abhira Kotta, a King of the Abhira dynasty Gondopheres, a Kshatriya race mentioned by Panine, who mentions also the Chalukyas. By ditto.

4. On some Sanskrit copper plates found in the Belgaum collectorate. By J. F. Fleet, Esq. C.S.

5. The shrine of the river Krishna at Mahabulesvra by Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik.

6 Revised facsimile, transcript and translation of Sumudraguptas' inscription on the Allahabad Column, with remark. By Dr. Bhau Daji.

7. Facsimile, transcript and translation of an inscription in a Jain temple at Iwallee, in the Dharwar collectorate, dated Saka-Kala 506 (A. C. 581), containing an allusion to Kalidasa and Bharavi, with remarks. By ditto.

8. Further inscriptions relating to the Kadamba Kings of Goa, with transcriptions and translations. By J. F. Fleet, Esq., C. S.

9. Résume of about seventy inscriptions in Dharwar and Mysore from the photographs printed for the Committee of Architectural Antiquities of Western India, with remarks. By Dr. Bhau Daji.

The Society's Journal.—No. XXVI. of the Society's journal was published and distributed to members a few months ago. No. XXVII., containing the papers read in 1869-70 and the proceedings for the same period, is now in the press, and will be published as early as possible.

Reprint of old Numbers of the Society's Journal.—During the past year it was found necessary to reprint six of the early numbers of the journal, Nos. 2 to 7 inclusive, to enable us to make up complete sets. Members wishing to complete their sets of the journal should apply to the librarian for such numbers as they require, as separate numbers are only available to a limited extent, and the journal will by and bye only be sold in sets.

Coin Purchases.—Many coins have been submitted for the inspection of the Society during the past year, principally under the resolution of Government requiring that coins found in any part of the Presidency should be submitted for opinion with option of the retaining such as the Society might wish to possess on paying the price placed on them according to their value as metal. From the coins submitted, a selection to the extent of Rs. 196 was purchased of those possessing interest and value, and of which specimens were not previously in the Society's collection.

New Gallery.—The gallery for the north and east end of the Reading Room, which had been considered and resolved on four years ago, has this year at length been completed. The additional space for books afforded by the book presses placed along the gallery, will be a great convenience, and the appearance of the Library Room is otherwise much improved.

Finance.—The financial state of the Society is satisfactory.

Catalogues.—A supplementary classified catalogue of the books received by the Society during the year 1868 was printed and distributed to members last year, and a similar catalogue of the works received in 1869 has been prepared but not printed. In fact the urgent want of a new general catalogue has been so strongly felt by members that your committee have had under their consideration the expediency of preparing a new one. The edition of the general catalogue up to 1862, published early in 1863, has been exhausted for several years, and of the subsequent annual supplements only about half are available. In these circumstances, though the preparation of a new catalogue will be a work of considerable labour and expense, your committee have considered it necessary that it should be undertaken at once, and a sub-committee has been appointed to deal with the whole matter in order that a new catalogue may be brought out as speedily as practicable.

Departure of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Hon. President, for Europe.—In acknowledgment of the services which the Rev. Dr. Wilson had rendered to the Society, as a member, president, and honorary president, during a period extending over 35 years, a special general meeting of the Society was held on 17th February last, at which His Excellency the Governor, patron of the Society, presided, and on which occasion the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

" Resolution—That in consequence of the approaching departure of the Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F. R. S. honorary president, to Europe, the Society desires for the second time to make public acknowledgment of the invaluable services which he has rendered to it as member, president, and honorary president, for a period which has now extended to more than forty years, and to express its grateful sense of the increased reputation which it has gained, in consequence of his patient industry, profound and varied learning, and the many admirable qualities which, with his exemplary life, have secured for him the esteem and love of all who have been brought in contact with him."

Obituary.—Your committee have to record the loss the Society has sustained by the death of one of their number, Professor Hughlings. Though Mr. Hughlings made no contributions to the Society's journal, he was for nearly twelve years an active and useful member, and took great interest in all that pertained to the Society's welfare. He was ever ready with his counsel and aid in all matters pertaining to the Library—he was an active member of the committee that superintended the catalogue brought out at the close of 1862, and he was a member of the sub-committee appointed to arrange matters in connection with the catalogue now proposed to be brought out.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs moved, and Mr. H. M. Birdwood seconded, that the report now read by the Secretary be adopted. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Bhau Daji exhibited to the meeting several Sanscrit and other manuscripts which he had received from Cashmere, Kattiawar, and other parts of India, and gave a brief account of the character of a portion of them. It was then moved by Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik and seconded by R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D., that the thanks of the Society be voted to Dr. Bhau Daji for his address on the subject of the manuscripts which he had submitted to the meeting.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the committee of management for the year 1870-71, and the following were elected accordingly :—

President—The Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker.

Vice Presidents—The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt. ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs ; Bhau Daji, Esq. ; and Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R. E., C. B.

Committee Members—Dhunjibhoy Framjee, Esq. ; James Taylor, Esq. (Honorary Secretary) ; Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik ; W. Loudon, Esq. ; E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., LL.M. ; Col. J. A. Ballard, C. B., R. E. ; Dr. W. Thom ; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S. ; James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. ; J. A. Forbes, Esq.

Auditors—C. E. Chapman, Esq., B. C. S., and Venayekrao Jagonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

The following newspapers and periodicals were added to the list of those at present taken :—

The 'Kladderadatsch,' [illegible] Illustrated [illegible] the Nord-[illegible] Journal des [illegible] Bombay [illegible]

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THE COURT MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT, 3-60TH RIFLES.

SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

THE SUMMING-UP.

THE Court assembled this morning at 11 o'clock to hear the summing-up of the evidence by Colonel G. F. Shakespear, the Deputy Judge Advocate General, who addressed the Court as follows :—

Colonel Parish, and Officers of the Court Martial,—It now becomes my duty to sum up the evidence in this case, which I will endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

The prisoner is charged with insubordination in having at Bellary, on the 19th September 1870, disobeyed the lawful command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Frend Kennedy, his superior officer, commanding the parade, by refusing to advance when ordered to do so, saying in a loud voice, "No, I'll be damned if I do," or words to that effect, at the same time throwing his sword violently away.

The prisoner in his address has stated that the words alleged to have been spoken, and the act of throwing away his sword, should have no weight with the Court in their finding as to his guilt or innocence ; but I would submit to the Court whether they can reasonably exclude these matters from their consideration in determining whether the prisoner is, or is not, guilty of the charge of "disobedience of lawful command," under the 38th Article of War. The question which the Court will have to decide is, whether a lawful command was given, and whether the prisoner did or did not disobey that command, without reference to any amount of obedience that may have been rendered by him previous to the command referred to. And then it will be for the Court also to say whether the words, "I'll be damned if I do," accompanied with the act of throwing away his sword, were uttered in regard to the order to advance, or what meaning is to be attached to them ? The Court will observe that they are said to have occurred simultaneously with the act of disobedience. What meaning, then, will the Court attach to them ? Are they to be taken as a distinct refusal, or are they not and, if the former, a refusal to do what ?

The following are some of the points which more immediately bear on the charge. Colonel Kennedy deposes—"To the best of my belief Ensign Gilbert did not move. I then said, 'Ensign Gilbert, advance,' and seeing he did not move, I added the words 'Quick march.' Instantly Ensign Gilbert made a half turn towards me, and said in a loud tone of voice, 'I'll be damned if I do,' at the same time throwing away his sword to his right front."

Colour Sergeant Lynch in his evidence says "he (alluding to Ensign Gilbert) was then ordered by Colonel Kennedy to dress up, which he obeyed. The order was repeated by Colonel Kennedy, which he obeyed. The colonel then addressed me, saying, 'Colour Sergeant, you are drill sergeant of the battalion, show Ensign Gilbert his place.' I told Ensign Gilbert to dress up, which he did a short pace. Colonel Kennedy then said to Ensign Gilbert, 'Quick march, sir,' which he did not obey. He then repeated the same command, upon which Ensign Gilbert replied, 'I am damned if I do,' at the same time throwing down his sword."

This same witness, in answer to a question put to him by the prosecutor as to what distance the prisoner was from him when he used the words alleged in the charge, says, "about two or three paces, I should think ;" and Captain Borthwick, when asked by the prisoner as to whether in obedience to the colour sergeant's direction he moved up to his proper place to dress his company, says, "I can't say exactly the number of paces as he moved up, but I should say he was in his proper place, or very nearly so."

I have considered it necessary to allude to this point, because some stress appears to be laid in the defence on the circumstance that the prisoner had advanced to the spot wherein he was ordered to dress his company, and that is alleged to be the command with disobeying which he is charged ; but it is for the Court to say whether, even supposing this is proved, it really touches the point at issue.

Evidence has been adduced on the defence to show that on the morning of the 19th September Colonel Kennedy's tone and manner were "harsh and aggravating," "most excited and aggravating," "very aggravating and overbearing," "most irritating," "loud and bullying," "bewildering," "confusing," and the prisoner has told you that it was owing to the treatment and provocation he received that he lost his self-control that morning. His conduct as an officer and a gentleman, as the Court are aware, have been spoken to by several witnesses in the highest terms—in fact, his character seems to have been unexceptionable up to the time of this unfortunate occurrence. These circumstances, however, if established to the satisfaction of the Court, would go to extenuate the offence—not to disprove the charge ; and if the Court consider them established, they, of course, can give them such weight as they think proper, in estimating the gravity or degree of the offence ; but the charge being one which rests upon a fact, and not on a mere imputation, the Court, in coming to their finding, should first determine according to the evidence before them whether the fact has been proved or not, and find accordingly.

On the conclusion of the address the Court was closed to decide on the finding, which, with the whole proceedings, will have to be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief in India for approval.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE AND THE FURLOUGH RULES.

The Memorial of the undersigned members of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, to the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That in 1868 the Government of India took into consideration a revision of the then existing furlough rules, with the expressed object of giving greater facilities to its servants in regard to leave of absence to Europe.

2. That the junior members of the service then pointed out, that the effect of the revised rules would be to retard very seriously the progress of their substantive promotion, and that they would obtain no equivalent benefit in return.

3. That the justice of the objection was universally admitted, and a provision inserted in the revised rules, allowing junior Civil Servants to draw officiating allowances on an enhanced scale, the seniors retaining the advantage of a lien on their appointments while on furlough ; and that as this retention of appointments most nearly affected the junior members then in the service, a proviso was made, that existing members of the service should be allowed to draw furlough allowance at the rate of £500 per annum, although that sum should exceed what they might be entitled to under the new rules ; provided that any member who might avail himself of the permission should not draw more than £1,000, instead of £1,200, during any subsequent furlough.

4. That Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having decided that it is undesirable that any civil officer on furlough should draw more than £1,000 per annum, your Lordship's Government ruled that the option allowed to those who were members of the service in 1868 must be held to be withdrawn, although no mention, as far as your memorialists are aware, was made of it in the Secretary of State's despatch.

5. That as the object of his Grace's order was, your memorialists have reason to believe, to assimilate the maximum furlough allowance to the maximum pension, your memorialists submit that the reduction of the maximum from £1,200 to £1,000 affords no reason for the reduction of the minimum from £500 to £300 ; but, on the contrary, that as the minimum was fixed at £300 by the new rules as a counterpoise to the increased maximum, the reduction of the maximum seems fairly to demand a corresponding increase of the minimum.

6. That in India any appreciable savings out of an income of Rs. 500 a month, subject to deductions varying from 6½ to 13 per cent., cannot be made, and that your Lordship will not fail to perceive that to pay an officer Rs. 450 per mensem for eight years, and then to permit him to take furlough on £300 per annum, is virtually to prohibit his taking furlough till a far later period in his service, and that if he be obliged to take sick furlough, he must inevitably incur obligations which it has ever been the object of the Government to discourage ; the obvious intention of the rules of 1868 being thus completely defeated.

7. That your memorialists have further to urge their claim to acting allowances, as fixed by the rules of 1868, the rates therein provided having been specially calculated to compensate the existing junior members of the service as far as possible for the loss which, it was universally admitted, must fall upon them alone ; and that they feel it to be a singular hardship that concessions which were deemed just in 1868 should have been cancelled in 1869.

8. That your memorialists received the order reducing the rate of acting allowances from 30 to 20 per cent. with grave uneasiness, fearing it may prove a precedent for a reduction of guaranteed allowances, whenever a disturbance of the financial equilibrium may seem to the Government of the day to demand it.

9. That your memorialists humbly desire to draw your Lordships' attention to the fact that they have not obtained their allotted share of the appointment in the Non Regulation Provinces, although, in order that a steady and equal flow of promotion should be secured to the members of the Civil Service, it was considered necessary by the Supreme Government in 1856 (*vide* Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5450, of October 21st, 1856), that the proportion of covenanted civilians to be employed in the Non-Regulation Provinces should be as nearly as possible maintained at one-half. That owing in a great measure to the disturbances of 1857, the rule then laid down was lost sight of, till the hardships caused gave rise to a memorial from certain members of the service in 1863, praying that the rule might be adhered to. That the principle was re-affirmed by the Supreme Government, and that the Secretary of State (No. 44, of April 30th, 1864) further declared that it was the desire of the Home Government that the proportion laid down in Lord Dalhousie's minute should be maintained. That though accordingly, in 1864 and 1865, several members of the Civil Service were transferred to the Central Provinces and Oudh, the number of civilians never reached the prescribed proportion, and now stands nearly thus :—Punjab, 42 per cent. ; Oudh, 27 ; Central Provinces, 30 ; while in the Berar's Commission, there is, as far as your memorialists are aware, only one civilian ;—the effect of which has been to aggravate the long stoppage of promotion, under which the junior Civil Servants in the Regulation Provinces are suffering.

10. That the service to which your memorialists belong is one in which the appointments which they shall or may hold are very strictly defined ; and that notwithstanding this, it is subject to frequent encroachment on the part of other servants of the Crown, to whom a far larger field of service is open in all parts of the world. That your memorialists consequently pray your Lordship to take into consideration their claims to political appointments of all grades, of which of late years they have held an unusually small number.

11. That your Lordship will not have failed to observe the number of the military officers holding high appointments in the Punjab, who are prevented from retiring by insufficient or ill-adjusted retiring pensions, thus causing the present very serious stagnation of promotion in that province.

12. That your memorialists would fain suggest, that in future appointments of Civil Servants the appointments to each province should, as nearly as possible, be of the same number in each succeeding year : that many junior civilians in the North-Western Provinces must, unless some remedy be forthcoming, suffer heavily for many years, if not for the whole length of their service, from the unusual number of appointments made in 1861-63. That independently of this, the juniors in the North-Western Provinces can expect no substantive promotion for four years, or until the seventeen seniors now without appointments have been sooner provided for; and that, *mutatis mutandis*, many of the junior civilians in the province of Bengal are in the same hopeless position as those in the North-Western Provinces.

13. That your memorialists pray your Lordship to modify the order (No. 101, dated April 24th, 1869) concerning privilege leave, in so far as to substitute the period of three months for that of six months, as therein prescribed ; since it not unfrequently happens that an officer who intends to take furlough in the following spring, is from the state of his health in urgent need of privilege leave in October, in which case he must at the risk of injury to his health either renounce privilege leave, or condemn himself in the event of his taking furlough to travel to Europe in the extreme heat of May.

14. That to sum up shortly, your memorialists humble pray your Lordship—

(1.) To restore the rate of acting allowances to 30 per cent., as provided in the rules of 1868.

(2.) To fix the minimum furlough allowance at £500 per annum.

(3.) If this (2) be impossible, to restore the rules of 1868 as regards minimum furlough allowance ; £500 per annum being the minimum for those who were members of the Civil Service when the rules were made.

(4). To restore to the service its undoubted right to appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces, so far as may be possible without injury to vested interests, and to re-open to it political appointments of all grades, from the majority of which it has of late years been excluded.

(5). To modify the order relating to privilege leave before furlough.

15. That your memorialists in all this ask for little which it is not in your Lordship's power to grant, and humbly pray your Lordship to be pleased to take their prayer into earnest and favourable consideration.

(Here follow 241 signatures.)

GREAT GIRLS.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 12.)

NOTHING is more distinctive among women than the difference of relative age between them. Two women of the same number of years will be substantially of different epochs of life—the one faded in person, wearied in mind, fossilized in sympathy ; the other fresh both in face and feeling, with sympathies as broad and keen as they were when she was in her first youth, and perhaps even more so ; with a brain still as receptive, a temper still as easy to be amused, as ready to love, as quick to learn, as when she emerged from the school-room to the drawing-room. The one you suspect of understating her age by half-a-dozen years or more when she tells you she is not over forty, the other makes you wonder if she has not overstated hers by just so much when she laughingly confesses to the same age. The one is an old woman who seems as if she had never been young, the other "just a great girl yet," who seems as if she would never grow old ; and nothing is equal between them but the number of days each has lived.

This kind of woman, so fresh and active, so intellectually as well as emotionally alive, is never anything but a girl ; never loses some of the sweetest characteristics of girlhood. You see her first as a young wife and mother, and you imagine she has left the school-room for about as many months as she has been married years. Her face has none of that untranslatable expression, that look of robbed bloom, which experience gives ; in her manner is none of the pre-occupation so observable in most young mothers, whose attention never seems wholly given to the thing on hand, and whose hearts seem always full of a secret care or an unimparted joy. Brisk and airy, braving all weathers, ready for any amusement, interested in the current questions of history or society, by some wonderful faculty of organizing seeming to have all her time to herself as if she had no house cares and no nursery duties, yet these somehow not neglected, she is the very ideal of a happy girl roving through life as through a daisy field, on whom sorrow has not yet laid its hand, and to whose lot has fallen no Dead Sea apple. And when one hears her name and style for the first time as a matron, and sees her with two or three sturdy little fellows hanging about her slender neck and calling her mamma, one feels as if nature had somehow made a mistake, and our slim and simple-mannered damsel had only made-believe to have taken up the serious burdens of life, and was nothing but a great girl after all.

Grown older she is still the great girl she was ten years ago, if her type of girlishness is a little changed and her gaiety of manner a little less persistent. But even now, with a big boy at Eton, and a daughter whose presentation is not so far off, she is younger than her staid and melancholy sister, her junior by many years, who has gone in for the Immensities and the Worship of Sorrow, who thinks laughter the sign of a vacant mind, and that to be interesting and picturesque a woman must be mournful and have a defective digestion. Her sister looks as if all that makes life worth living for lay behind her, and only the grave beyond ; she, the great girl, with her bright face and even temper, believes that her future will be as joyous as her present, as innocent as her past, as full of love, and as purely happy. She has known some sorrows truly, and she has gained experience such as comes only through the rending of the heartstrings ; but nothing that she has passed through has seared or soured her, and if it has taken off just the lighter edge of her girlishness it has left the core as bright and cheery as ever. She is generally of the style called "elegant," and wonderfully young in mere physical appearance. Perhaps sharp eyes might spy out here and there a little silver thread among the soft brown hair ; and when fatigued or set in a cross light, lines not quite belonging to the teens might be traced about her eyes and mouth ; but in favourable conditions, with her graceful figure advantageously draped, and her fair face flushed and animated, she looks just a great girl, no more, and she feels as she looks. It is well for her if her husband is a wise man, and more proud of her than jealous, for he must submit to see her admired by all the men who know her, according to their individual manner of expressing admiration ; but as purity of nature and singleness of heart belong to her qualification for great girlishness, he has no cause for alarm, and she is as safe with Don Juan as with St. Anthony.

These great girls, being middle-aged matrons, are often seen in the country ; and one of the things which most strike a Londoner is the abiding youthfulness of this kind of matron. She has a large family, the elders of which are grown up, but she has lost none of the beauty for which her youth was noted, though it is now a different kind of beauty ; and she has still the air and manners of a girl. She blushes easily, is shy and sometimes apt to be a little awkward, though always sweet and gentle ; she knows very little of real life and less of its vices ; she is pitiful to sorrow, affectionate to her friends, who however are few in number, and strongly attached to her own family ; she has no theological doubts, no scientific proclivities, and the conditions of society and the family do not perplex her ; she thinks Darwinism and the protoplasm dangerous innovations, and the doctrine of Free Love with Mrs. Cady Staunton's development is something too shocking for her to talk about ; she lifts her calm clear eyes in wonder at the wild proceedings of the shrieking sisterhood, and cannot for the life of her make out what all this tumult means, and what the women want. For herself, she has no doubts whatever, no moral uncertainties. The path of duty is as plain to her as the words of the Bible, and she loves her husband too well to wish to be his rival, or to desire an individualized existence. She is his wife, she says ; and that seems more satisfactory to her than to be herself a somebody in the full light of notoriety, with him in the shade as her appendage. If she is inclined to be intolerant to any one, it is to those who seek to disturb the existing state of things, or whose speculations unsettle men's minds ; those who, as she thinks, entangle the sense of that which is clear and straightforward enough if they would but leave it alone, and by their love of iconoclasm run the risk of destroying more than idols. But she is intolerant only because she believes that when men put forth false doctrines they put them forth for a bad purpose, and to do intentional mischief. Had she not this simple faith, which no philosophic questionings have either enlarged or disturbed, she would not be the great girl she is ; and what she would have gained in catholicity she would have lost in freshness. For herself, she has no self-asserting power and would shrink from any kind of public action ; but she likes to visit the poor, and is sedulous in the matter of tracts and flannel-petticoats, vexing the souls of the sterner, if wiser, guardians and magistrates by her generosity, which they affirm only encourages idleness and creates pauperism. She cannot see it in that light. Charity is one of the cardinal virtues of Christianity, and accordingly charitable she will be, in spite of all that political economists may say. She belongs to her family, but they do not belong to her; and you seldom hear her say "I went" or "I did," it is always "we;" which, though a small point, is a significant one, showing how little she holds to anything like an isolated individuality, and how entirely she feels a woman's life to belong to and be bound up in her home relations. She is romantic too, and has her dreams and memories of early days; when her eyes grow moist as she looks at her husband, the first and only man she ever loved, and the past seems to be only part of the present. The experience which she must needs have had serves only to make her more gentle, more pitiful, than the ordinary girl, who is naturally inclined to be a little hard ; and of all her household she is the kindest and the most intrinsically sympathetic. She keeps up her youth for the children's sake she says, and they love her more like an elder sister than the traditional mother. They never think of her as old, for she is their constant companion, and can do all that they do. She is fond of exercise, is a good walker, an active climber, a bold horsewoman, and a great promoter of picnics and open-air amusements. She looks almost as young as her eldest daughter in a cap and with covered shoulders ; and her sons have a certain playfulness in their pride and love for her which makes them more her brothers than her sons. Some of them are elderly men before she has ceased to be a great girl ; for she keeps her youth to the last by virtue of a clear conscience, a pure mind, and a loving nature. She is wise too in her generation, and takes care of her health by means of active habits, fresh air, cold water, and a sparing use of medicines and stimulants ; and if the dear soul is proud of anything it is of her figure, which she keeps trim and elastic to the last, and of the clearness of her skin, which no heated rooms have soddened, no accustomed strong waters have rendered clouded or blosted.

Then there are great girls of another kind—women who, losing the sweetness of youth, do not get in its stead the dignity of maturity ; who are fretful, impatient, undisciplined, knowing no more of themselves or human nature than they did when they were nineteen, yet retaining nothing of that innocent simplicity, that single-hearted freshness and joyousness of nature, which one does not wish to see disturbed even for the sake of a deeper knowledge. These are the women who will not get old, and who consequently do not keep young ; who, when they are fifty, dress themselves in gauze and rosebuds, and think to conceal their years by a judicious use of many paint-pots and the liberality of the hairdresser ; who are jealous of their daughters, whom they keep back as much and as long as they can, and terribly aggrieved at their irrepressible six feet of sonship ; women who have a trick of putting up their fans before their faces as if they were blushing, who give you the impression of flounces and ringlets, and who flirt by means of much laughter and a long sustained giggle ; who talk incessantly, yet have said nothing to the purpose when they have done ; and who simper and confess they are not strong-minded but only "an awfully silly little thing" when you try to lead the conversation into anything graver than fashion and flirting. They are women who never learn repose of mind or dignity of manner ; who never lose their taste for mindless amusements, and never acquire one for nature or quiet happiness ; and who like to have lovers always hanging about them—men for the most part younger than themselves, whom they call naughty boys, and tap playfully by way of rebuke. They are women unable to give young girls any kind of advice on prudence or conduct, mothers who know nothing of children, mistresses ignorant of the alphabet of housekeeping, wives whose husbands are merely the bankers, and most probably the bugbears, of the establishment ; women who think it horrible to get old, and who resent the idea as a personal injury, and to whom, when you talk of spiritual peace or intellectual pleasures, you are as unintelligible as if you were discoursing in the Hebrew tongue. As a class they are wonderfully inept, and their hands are practically useless, save as ring-stands and glove-stretchers. For they can do nothing with them, not even frivolous fancy-work ; they read only novels, and one of the marvels of their existence is what they do with themselves in those hours when they are not dressing, flirting, or paying visits. If they are of a querulous and nervous type, their children fly from them to the furthest corners of the house ; if they are molluscous and goodnatured, they let themselves be manipulated, up to a certain point, but always on the understanding that they are only a few years older than their daughters ; almost all these women, by some fatality peculiar to themselves, having married when they were about fifteen, and having given birth to progeny with the uncomfortable property of looking about half a dozen years older than they are. This accounts for the phenomenon of a girlish matron of this kind, dressed to represent first youth, with a sturdy black-browed débutante by her side, looking, you would swear to it, of full majority if a day. Her only chance is to get that black-browed telltale married out of hand ; and this is the reason why so many daughters of great girls of this type make such notoriously early—and bad—matches ; and why, when once married, they are never seen in society again. Grandmaternity and girlishness scarcely fit in well together, and rosebuds are a little out of place when a nursery of the second degree is established. There are scores of women fluttering through society at this moment whose elder daughters have been socially burked by the friendly agency of a marriage almost as soon as, or even before, they were introduced, and who are therefore no longer witnesses against the hairdresser and the paint-pots ; and there are scores of these same marriageable daughters eating out their hearts and spoiling their pretty faces in the schoolroom a couple of years beyond their time, that mamma may still believe the world takes her to be under thirty yet —and young at that.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

(*Economist*, Nov. 12.)

AN American correspondent of the *Times* describes a very singular kind of correspondence which has been going on about the Alabama claims. With true Yankee acuteness, the shipowners and other sufferers by the Alabama depredations, when they perceived some desire in England to have the question settled, and that for political reasons there was no corresponding desire on the part of their own Government to have individual claims liquidated, the question being treated as involving larger issues, bethought themselves of addressing the English Government direct. They took the very natural view that the American Government was their agent, and that there was no occasion for its services if the foreign Government against which they had a claim was already in a mood to settle with them. Nor do we see in what way the American Government, however much it might wish to maintain a grievance against England, could complain of any private dealing between the English Government and those who pretend to be its creditors. If a Government commits a default against the subject of another, which entitles that subject to compensation, it may surely remedy the wrong of its own free-will, without putting those it has wronged to the necessity of invoking the assistance of their own Government. No Government which pretends to be civilised would adopt any other course in a clear case. And if the case should not be clear, the principal parties to the dispute, if both were willing, could, on the same principle, submit them to arbitration outside of the Government to which the sufferers by the default complained of belong. But these considerations on the mode of settling the claims in fact reveal an essential weakness in them. If the English Government is to be viewed as a defaulter towards individual Americans, it would at once become necessary to establish a connection between the default and the damage sustained, and show that the default of England and no other cause had to do with the damage. But how is this to be established ? Clearly as against individual American claimants the English Government may say that the depredations caused by the Alabama were not *wholly* its fault in any view of the Alabama's escape. The addition of a vessel or two to the cruising fleet of the south was only an addition to the inevitable dangers of American commerce in war, against which the American Government and its subjects should have taken care to provide. If they had done so the damage sustained could not have been what it was. In any fair adjustment of the claims the arbitrator would have to consider what England's share in the entire default was, and assess the damages accordingly. As a mode of settling the matter we might suggest that American complainants could present a "petition of right" in our Courts to have their claim against the English Crown tried. If there is any international law to the effect that a Government which permits Alabamas to evade its vigilance should pay for the depredations it commits, they would have an opportunity of citing it, and no English judge would be prevented by prejudice or novelty from fully giving effect to the law, whatever it may be. The claims being individual, the American claimants have in truth no case for invoking the assistance of their own Government, till they have seen whether the English law courts refuse them justice. On the other hand, if there are no individual claims, but only a claim of the American Government, the damage would obviously require to be estimated in a different way—the principle of the estimate, if we may suggest, being the additional expense to which the American Government would be put in providing cruisers to chase Alabamas from the seas. Naturally a large provision of means for this purpose would be necessary for a state of war, as the Confederates had some cruisers to start with ; and the only question that could be raised by the escape of Alabamas was the addition to these means that would be necessary. Perhaps if the American Government had only been ordinarily prudent, no addition at all would have been required. On some such principles any similar claim of damages would be treated in courts of law, and they will require to be considered should the cases ever come to be dealt with in detail. We suspect that a great misfortune of the Alabama claims is just this—that even on the assumption of England's liability there is no practical mode of assessing the damages, or even imagining what they are, so as to satisfy the vague American notion of a huge gievance. If they could only state officially in figures a claim that was capable of being dealt with, however big it might be—that is, a statement of damage traced to the default, and with deductions made for all contributory causes for which England is not responsible—a great step would have been made towards a settlement or compromise.

A GLASGOW merchant, on his death bed, sent for a Free Church clergyman. Having some fears regarding his future prospects, he asked the reverend gentleman—"Do you think if I were to leave £ 10,000 to the Free Kirk, that my soul would be saved?" "Well," answered the cautious minister, "I couldn't just promise you that, but I think it's an experiment well worth trying."

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A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, VIRGIN	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White...	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, off sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1869.

NOTICES.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

A new Billiard Table just arrived from England by the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c. :—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes ; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each.
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 3 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," "Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS, & CO.'S PALE ALE,
By Cameron and Saunders.

In Quarts	at Rs. 23	per case of 4	dozen
In Pints	30	ditto	8	ditto
In Imperial Pints ...	38	ditto	8	ditto.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
By Friend and Co.

In Quarts	at Rs. 23	per case of 4	dozens
In Pints	30	ditto	8	ditto.

CLARET,

MEDOC VIEUX, delicate Breakfast Wine,	at Rs. 10	p. doz.	qts.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	6	ditto pts.
PAUILLAC	ditto	ditto	11	ditto qts.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	6-8	ditto pts.
MARGAUX,	Dinner Wine		16	ditto qts.

PORT WINE, old (Wine for Invalids),
By direct importation from Oporto, at Rs. 20 per dozen quarts

SHERRY, dark, full-flavoured, at Rs. 20 per doz. quarts
Ditto fine dry ditto 27 ditto.

GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. Hirsch, of Mayence.

STILL HOCKS.

HOCHHEIMER	...quarts at Rs. 26	per doz.
Do.	ditto 48	ditto
MARCOBRUNNER	ditto 41	ditto
NEROBERGER	ditto 38	ditto
LIEBFRAUMILCH	ditto 36	ditto
RAVENTHALER	ditto 34	ditto
RUDESHEIMER	ditto 26	ditto
OPPENHEIMER	ditto 21	ditto
NIERSTEINER	ditto 21	ditto
RIESSLING	ditto 14	ditto

CHAMPAGNE, SILLERY, MOUSSEUX.
VAUBAN FRERES' ... ...at Rs. 28 per doz.

SPARKLING MOSELLE—NONPAREIL,
At Rs. 28 per doz.

LIQUOR
AYA PANA.

OILMAN'S STORES,
FROM
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
BY
EVERY FORTNIGHTLY MAIL STEAMER.

Prime York Hams	Dutch Cheese
Wiltshire Bacon	Stilton do.
Cheshire Cheese	Bath Chaps in canvas
Double Gloster Cheese	Ox Tongues do.
Cheddar Cheese	

REGIMENTAL CLUBS AND HOTELS SUPPLIED ON MODERATE TERMS.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA.

FRENCH BUTTER, in 1 lb. Tins.

BLACK CURRANTS, in 7 lbs. Jars.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Mr. NEUBERG having made special arrangements with his Agents, who are thoroughly experienced in the selection of TOBACCO manufactured under their immediate supervision, is prepared to supply the best CHEROOTS of the following Muster :—

Dawson's Prime Trichinopoly	Cheroots,	at Rs. 18	per 1,000
Thompson's do. ditto	ditto	18	ditto
Ditto No. I ditto	ditto	15	ditto
Ditto No. II ditto	ditto	12	ditto
Ditto No. III ditto	ditto	10	ditto
Noble's (without reed)	ditto	15	ditto.

PONDICHERRY
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured under the superintendence of the Principal Supplier at Pondicherry.

Indiana Cigars...	per box of 250,	Rs. 6 8
Ditto	per 1,000,	24 0
Long Common...	per box of 250,	5 8
Ditto	per 1,000,	20 0
Queen's Cigars...	per box of 250,	5 8
Ditto	per 1,000,	20 0

COCONADA.

Burma Cheroots	...in boxes of 100 at Rs.	1 12
Ditto	...per 1,000	15 0
Babington	...per 100	2 0
Ditto	...per 250	4 12
Ditto	...per 1,000	18 0

TOBACCO POUCHES.

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO.

Smoking Mixture	Latakia
Imperial do.	Birds' Eye
Cut Cavendish	Oronoko

Finest Virginia Cavendish.

IN QUARTER POUND TINS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS
IN STOCK, OR SHORTLY EXPECTED.

Albums
Albumenised Paper
Bacon, Overland
Bathing Tubs, Galvanised Iron
Ditto Tin painted
Ditto for Travelling
Beer, Bass's, by C. and S.
Binding Materials and Tools
Ditto Cloth
Blankets
Brass Rules
Butter, French
Cash Boxes
Candles
Card Boards, white & coloured
Ditto Bristol
Ditto for Mounts and Printing
Carpets
Cheese, Double Gloster, Cheddar, Stilton, Cheshire, and Dutch
Cheroots, Trichinopoly
Ditto Pondicherry
Ditto Coconada
Ditto Manilla
Ditto Cases
Ditto Holders
Claret, Breakfast and Dinner
Cocoa, Epps's
Ditto, Nib's
Cognac
Coir Rugs
Combs, India Rubber
Cord and Twine
Cooking Stoves
Counterpanes
Corks for Quarts and Pints
Croquet Games
Embroidery
Embossing Presses
Enamelled Ironware
Ditto Earthenware
Fancy Goods
Fruits, in Syrup
Glassware, Table Glass
Ditto Bohemian
Gold Leaves
Gold Beadings
Gold Bronze
Hams, Overland
Hand Organs
Harmoniums
Hand Mirrors
Insulators, for Pianos
Ice Boxes
Ink Stands
Ladies' Campanions
Lamps, Brass, Reading
Ditto German Silver ditto
Ditto Kerosine, Table
Leather
Ditto Roan Morocco, Calf
Ditto Sheep, Goat, Russia, Patent, &c.
Lime Juice Champagne
Liquor Aya Pana
Lithographic Stones
Ditto Presses and Materials
Meerschaum Pipes
Ditto Cheroot Holders
Mill Boards
Oilmanstores
Overland Provisions
Old Tom
Packing Paper
Paper, Binders'
Paste Boards
Pencils, Faber's, Office
Ditto Ditto Drawing and Ball Programme
Ditto Cases
Pianos
Piano Stools
Ditto Requisites
Pipes, Briarwood and Meerschaum
Potash, American
Printing Materials
Ditto Ink
Quinine, Howard's
Railway Rugs
Ruling Ink, Red and Blue
Sewing Machines
Ditto Thread and Silk
Soap, English Bar
Stable Fittings
Stencil Plates
Stout, Guinness's
Table Linen, English Damask
Ditto Ditto Country
Ditto Covers
Tea Pots, Britannia Metal
Tin Plate Ware
Tobacco, English and American
Toilet Sets
Towels, English and Country
Toys
Thread, Linen
Wall Paper
Wines
Woollen Rugs
Work Boxes
Writing Desks.

A SPECIAL CATALOGUE WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AT REDUCED PRICE, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.